Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

Combination

KITCHEN OUTFIT.

1 Price Royal Range, Cab. Base,
1 Oak Dining Table,
6 Oak Kitchen Chairs,
1 Wash Boiler,
1 Dinner Pot,
1 Dish Kettle,
1 Teakettle,
1 Fry Pan,
1 Griddle,
2 Pie Plates,
2 Bread Plates,
1 Water Dipper,
1 Oil Can,
1 Coffee Pot,
1 Tea Pot,
1 Dustpan,
1 Dust Brush,
1 Floor Broom,
2 Wash Tubs,
1 Zinc Wash Board,
6 Dozen Clothespins,
4 Square Yards Oilcloth,

1 Ironing Board,
1 Water Pail,
1 Drip Pan,
1 Dishpan,
6 Tin Sauce Plates,
1 Flour Sifter,
1 Sheet Grater,
1 Nutmeg Grater,
1 Skimmer,
1 Cake Turner
1 Doughnut Cutter,
2 Yellow Bowls,
1 Yellow Pudding Dish,
1 Set Knives,
1 Set Forks,
1 Set Teaspoons,
1 Set Tablespoons,
6 Dinner Plates,
6 Tea Plates,
1 Sugar Bowl,
1 Cheese Pitcher,
1 Spoon Holder,

1 Large Pitcher,
2 Nappies,
6 Cups and Saucers,
1 Platter,
1 Bowl,
1 Butter Dish,
1 Hand Lamp,
1 Clothes Horse,
1 Clothes Line,
1 Pair 7-lb. Flatirons,
1 Rolling Pin,
1 Scrub Brush,
1 Chop Knife,
1 Chop Tray,
1 Stove Brush,
1 Jelly Tin,
3 Milk Pans,
1 Mixing Spoon,
1 Muffin Pan,
1 Kneading Board,
1 Coal Hod,
1 Coal Shovel.

ONLY $36.97. ONLY

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

Just Received

A LOT OF

Choice Rhode Island Pork,

Which we will sell by the side or in cuts to suit the customer, at most reasonable prices.

J. A. & H. H. Barker, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

CAGED LIKE RATS IN A TRAP.

Four Men Drowned in the Flooding of a Mexican Mine.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 16.—In the flooding of the Santa Rita mine in the Baciate mountains, 200 miles south of Hermosillo, Mexico, four miners were drowned, including the superintendent. A blast opened a vein of water. The main tunnel was flooded, and while miners in the upper end escaped the workers in the lower end were caged like rats in a trap.

TO PAY TROOPS AT MANILA.

Transport Sheridan Sails Carrying $2,000,000 in Gold Coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Carrying $2,000,000 in gold coin, to pay the troops in the Philippines, transport Sheridan sailed at noon today for Manila, via Honolulu. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh infantry regiments, a number of recruits and cabin passengers were also on board. Among the latter are Oscar F. Williams, United States consul general to Singapore, accompanied by his son and daughter; C. G. Abbott and an assistant, representing the Smithsonian Institution, bound for Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun; Mrs. Bernard Moses, wife of Philippine commissioner Moses; the wives of several officers of the transport and of army officers in the Philippines. The Sheridan will take out 3,000 tons of supplies.

COULDN'T THROW A LITTLE MAN.

Halil, the Terrible Turk, Unable to Win His Wager.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—Halil, the "Terrible Turk," met with an ignominious defeat in a wrestling bout at Houghton's West End Coliseum last night. According to the terms of the match the Turk was to throw six local men within an hour, or forfeit his right to any portion of the purse. The Turk disposed of his first man in two and a half minutes. His next and last opponent was George Baptiste, a well known local athlete and wrestler, who was pitted against him at this stage because he was the smallest of the six. Baptiste, although giving away 100 pounds, made the Turk look like a novice. He had no trouble in staying the rest of the hour and but for the Turk's great bulk would undoubtedly have thrown him.

Increased Russian Tariff on American Imports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—M. de Witte, minister of finance, has issued a decree regarding the application of an increased tariff to certain imports from the United States. The decree is based upon the first paragraph of article 625 of the customs statute. The measure will become effective a fortnight after its promulgation.

CUTTING DOWN THE FORCE.

Many Discharges at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and More to Follow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Four hundred men have been discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard during the past week. Most of them were painters and laborers, and were employed on cruiser New York. The officials at the navy yard have been instructed by the Navy Department at Washington to cut down the force. Until the close of the fiscal year, July 1, discharges will continue to be made.

AMERICAN SHOES IN HUNGARY.

Excellent Opportunities for Their Sale for Many Years to Come.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Consul Chester, at Buda Pesth, reports to the State Department that United States exporters, will still have many years in which to sell shoes in Hungary before the dealers in that country are able to meet the demands upon them. There are many retail shoe stores for the sale of foreign-made shoes in Buda Pesth, the consul says, but they are all offering ugly-formed, ill-sized and fairly expensive goods. The leading American houses will act wisely, he says, if they open their own stores in European capitals, each under the management of a native American who speaks the language of the country, "and is not too proud to try personally to please his customers."

American shoe exporters are advised to select popular names for their shoes, as European customers always look for goods the names of which are synonyms for quality and reliability of fashion.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Figures Show Large Increase in Both Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The War Department today made public a statement showing the total value of merchandise, gold and silver imported into the Philippine islands for the seven months ended July 31, 1900, as $13,309,554, an increase of $3,820,398, or over 40 per cent, compared with the same months in 1899. The total exports amounted to $15,624,015, an increase of 34½ per cent. The trade with the United States was: Imports, $4,692,726; exports, $4,826,678. These figures show a gain of over 78 per cent in the imports, and a material decrease in the exports.

Escaped Boer Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Five Boer prisoners who escaped from the island of Ceylon have arrived at a Crimean port on board the Russian steamer to which they swam while in the harbor of Colombo. Among them is a nephew of President Steyn and a brother-in-law of General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief.

FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

IRON BEDS

Have gained such a popularity that they are now used almost to the exclusion of the wooden ones. Our trade in furniture having so increased we felt justified in buying an enormous quantity of iron beds for the coming spring. Before the arrival of these newly-bought beds, which we expect to receive in eight or ten days, we have decided to close out the iron beds and springs left over from last season, hence we will sell the iron beds regardless of their former prices,

At $6 each.

Some of them are worth fully 50 per cent more.

18 strong, comfortable Woven Wire Springs at $1 only.

The cheapest were $1.50.

Kazanjian & Co.

Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

CLOSELY FOLLOWED.

Dewet Attacked While Crossing the Railroad.

British Capture Ammunition, Wagons, Horses and Men.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from De Aar, Cape Colony, under today's date, says:

"Dewet's force crossed the railway at Beaufort's siding, north of here, before daylight February 15, closely followed by Plumer, Crabbe and armored trains. They engaged the enemy while crossing. The Boers, however, cut the lines north and south of the place of crossing. We captured over 20 wagons, many of which were loaded with ammunition, and also a Maxim, 20 prisoners and over 100 horses. The troops are still in close pursuit."

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT.

Wedding of the Duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh West.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh West were married at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, this afternoon. The beautifully decorated edifice was filled to its capacity with distinguished people. The service was fully choral.

Colonel William Cornwallis West gave his daughter away. The bride wore a gown of soft, white satin, with a chiffon overdress richly embroidered with silver, and a full, court train of ivory velvet, embroidered with sprays of roses. She wore the superb Westminster diamond and pearl ornaments. Pages, in suits copied from Gainsborough's "blue boy," bore the train. There were eight bridesmaids, in white satin, with wreaths of white roses and silver leaves on their heads instead of picture hats.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Countess Grosvenor's house. Subsequently the couple started for Eaton Hall, where they will spend their honeymoon. An enthusiastic reception of the bride and bridegroom has been prepared by the tenants. There will be a torchlight procession and illuminations.

The newly married couple received 500 presents. Among the donors were King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The Duke of Westminster (Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor) was born March 19, 1879, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1899, on the death of his grandfather, the first Duke of Westminster. The present duke is a lieutenant in the Royal Horse guards. He served in South Africa last year as extra aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and was also on the staff of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa.

The bride is the youngest daughter of William Cornwallis West and sister to Lieutenant George Cornwallis West, whose marriage last year to Lady Randolph Churchill caused a great deal of comment in society circles.

FOR MILAN'S FUNERAL.

Large Crowds Gather to Await the Train's Arrival.

KARLOWITZ, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station here this morning, awaiting the arrival of the train from Vienna, bearing the body of former King Milan of Servia. Funeral arches draped with black and flying mourning flags were erected at the entrance of the town, on the principal square and elsewhere. Many houses were draped and the patriarchal palace was profusely decorated with emblems of mourning.

A special train was in readiness at Semlin, the frontier town, to bring any guests from Servia desirous of attending, but it is understood that the authorities at Belgrade were placing difficulties in their way.

Great trouble was experienced in carrying out King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great-grandmother, Ljubica Obrenovitch, wife of Milos, founder of the dynasty. The whereabouts of the vault could not be discovered until a certain centenarian was discovered who had attended the funeral of the princess. When the vault was opened they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation. The features were quite recognizable, and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the princess were intact.

FUNERAL OF W. H. HAILE.

Business Suspended in Many Springfield Stores in His Honor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—The funeral of ex-Lieutenant Governor William H. Haile was held this afternoon, with simple but impressive services. Flags throughout the city were at half-staff, and in many of the stores business was suspended between the hours of 2 and 4, in response to the mayor's proclamation. A private prayer service was held in the Haile residence at 2 o'clock, followed by the public service in the First Congregational Church at 2:30. The services in the church were conducted by Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, the pastor, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. L. R. Trask, pastor of Memorial Church, and Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed of Holyoke. Mayor Hayes, the members of the board of aldermen and the common council, the city officials and nearly all the prominent citizens of Springfield and many from neighboring cities attended the services. The body was placed in the receiving vault in the Springfield cemetery.

The honorary bearers were: Henry S. Lee, Julius H. Appleton, Edmund P. Chapin, Charles E. Brown, William F. Whiting of Greenfield, Edmund P. Kendrick, William G. McIntyre, Peter Murray, William E. Wright, James L. Johnson, Edward C. Stearns, Stephen Chapin, William B. Chenoweth of Adams, John A. Hall, B. Frank Steele, Solomon B. Griffith, A. A. Packard, James A. Hemenway, R. M. Greeley of Boston and A. W. Damon. The active bearers were Police Sergeants Perkins and Hadd, and Patrolmen Hayes, Goodwin, Sibley and Atkins.

SHORT OF PROVISIONS AND COAL.

Boston Fishing Schooner Blown Off Shore and in Distress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Allan line steamer Sardinian, which arrived today from Glasgow, reports that February 11 at 8 p. m., in Lat. 40, Lon. 68, a fishing schooner, the Sarah H. Prior of Boston, was sighted flying distress signals. The Prior had been blown off shore in a northwest hurricane and had been beating against the constant northwest gales. Some fish had been caught but they had rotted in the hold. The crew had suffered considerable privation from hunger and cold, having run short of provisions and coal. The Sardinian supplied their wants and proceeded. The schooner's captain reported all well on board and that he would hear up for his home port.

COD FISHERMEN MISSING.

Six Schooners, Each with Twenty Men, Unaccounted For.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Six of the Fulton market fleet of cod fishing schooners, which left this port a week ago, have not been heard from since, and fishermen in port fear they have been blown to sea. They include the Nelson, C. M. Harris, T. C. Rackette and Annie Lowler. Each of the boats carries a crew of 20 men.

The cod fishermen sail eastward, to fish off Nantucket. It may be that the six vessels have taken shelter in Gardiner's bay or under the lee of Block Island.

SIX MONTHS' STRIKE OFF.

Cleveland Molders and Their Employers Reach an Agreement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The six months' strike between the Cleveland Molder's Union and the National Founders' Association was declared off last night. The agreement reached permits the employers to complete their contracts with the non-union men, union men to take their places at the expiration of the contracts, which is not to exceed 40 days. The minimum rate of wages is to be 27½ cents an hour for floor and bench molders. Arbitrary limitation of output on the part of molders or demand for an increase in the output on the part of the foundrymen is forbidden. Manufacturers shall have the right to introduce molding machines into their factories. Further disputes shall be arbitrated. The agreement is signed by 13 of the larger Cleveland iron manufacturers.

STRIKER'S DETERMINED.

Every Silk Mill in the Lackawanna Valley Idle.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 16.—Every silk mill in the Lackawanna valley is idle by reason of strikes, except the Klots mill at Carbondale, where the employes continue working pending the arbitration of difficulties by Rev. Father Coffey. There are 4,500 girls and men on strike, and they show every determination to remain out until they receive a considerable increase in wages.

SKULLS IN A TEXAS CAVE.

May be Those of a Sixteenth Century El Dorado Expedition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A special to the Tribune from Austin, Texas, says: W. Van Sickle, a member of the house of representatives from Brewster county, has returned from a visit to his western Texas home and brings the report of the discovery in the Chisos mountains, 30 miles south of the town of Alpine, of a cave heretofore unknown. In this cave were found the skeletons of 26 human beings. The skulls were submitted to an examination and surgeons say they are not skulls of Indians.

It is the impression of Judge Van Sickle and of others that the bones are those of members of the expedition of Cabeza de Vaca. In the sixteenth century de Vaca started out to find an El Dorado, and his route was across Texas from east to west and into Mexico. They all perished with the exception of the leader.

CAUGHT ON THE OUTSIDE.

Man Narrowly Escapes Suffocation in an Electric Station Fire.

AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 16.—The waiting station of the Amesbury & Hampton electric railroad at Smithtown, N.H., was burned during the night. The building was two stories in height and was owned by Warren Lane of Seabrook.

William Feltch, who occupied a part of the building as a confectionery and cigar store, was sleeping in it at the time and narrowly escaped suffocation. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it caught on the outside of the building. The loss is about $1,000.

EXTRA SESSION ASSURED.

President Will Call It When the Cuban Constitution Is Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President told Senators who called upon him today that Congress will be called in extra session as soon as the Cuban constitution is received.

OLEO BILL TAKEN UP.

Democratic Senators Vote to Give the Subsidy a "Black Eye."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the absence of Mr. Frye, president pro tem, who is confined to his apartments by illness, Mr. Perkins of California occupied the chair at the opening of today's session of the Senate.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas offered a resolution discharging the committee on the judiciary from the consideration of the so-called anti-trust bill and providing that it should be considered by the Senate. The resolution went over until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate decided to consider until 1 o'clock unobjected bills on the calendar. Under that order various bills were passed, including the following:

Referring to the court of claims, the claim of William R. Woodbridge, for compensation for use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles; to amend the acts for the protection of birds and the preservation of game and fish and for the prevention of their sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia; also permitting the transportation by steam vessels of gasoline and other products of petroleum, when carried by motor vehicles known as automobiles, when used as source of motive power; also that it shall be a misdemeanor for a civilian to refuse to appear and testify before a military court-martial.

At 1 o'clock the shipping bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Spooner moved to take up the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Stewart demanded a roll-call and the motion was carried, 45 to 2.

Mr. Hale said, in view of the almost unanimous vote to take up the bill, that an immediate vote should be taken.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas said the vote on the Democratic side was because they desired to "give a black eye to the subsidy bill."

Mr. Proctor, chairman of the agricultural committee, made a statement relative to the hearings upon the oleomargarine bill and the facts brought out.

CROMPTON MILL FIRE.

Damage to Building, Machinery and Stock Nearly $30,000.

CROMPTON, R. I., Feb. 16.—An early morning fire at the Crompton company's No. 2 mill, today, resulted in damage to the mill, machinery and stock in process of manufacture to the amount of nearly $30,000 and caused the shutting down of the company's three mills until some time next week.

The fire occurred in the mule room on the fourth floor about 6 o'clock. It is the custom to light up a half-hour or so before the regular time Saturday mornings, to permit the operatives to do their cleaning. This morning one of the kerosene lamps caught fire. The spinner saw it, and seizing a fire pail threw its contents on the blazing lamp. The lamp was knocked down and broken and the oil caught fire, which spread to the inflammable woodwork of the mule carriage.

The automatic sprinklers helped keep the fire under partial control and within a few minutes after it started the mill firemen attached two lines of hose to the stand pipe in the tower and the district fire department was called out. The latter was soon at work with its apparatus, and with a stream from one of the district hydrants re-inforcing the two from the mill hydrant and the sprinklers the flames were under control before they were permitted to spread beyond the room in which the fire originated.

The three rooms under the mule room in which the fire started were flooded with water, which caused the greater part of the damage. The latter is covered by insurance in mutual companies.

ARRESTED IN PROVIDENCE.

Philadelphia Election Officer Charged with Irregularities.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—Henry Branch, the division judge of the Twenty-first election district of the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, for the year 1900 was arrested in this city today. The warrant upon which he was apprehended charges him with being a fugitive from justice, having fled from Philadelphia in order to escape detention for wilfully accepting votes of persons whose names were not on the registry list of that district, without requiring proof of residence by affidavits, not making returns of the same to the prothonotary, and conspiring for illegal votes to be cast in said election district, at the general election held therein November 6, 1900, which offence and misdemeanor is indictable in the state of Pennsylvania.

Branch was arrested on a warrant in which the name of Robert Bass of Philadelphia appears as complainant and was taken into custody on Main street in this city this morning. Robert Bass identified him to the detective who made the arrest. He was arraigned privately and pleaded not guilty, and was held in $500 surety for two weeks, pending the securing of requisition papers.

Branch is a business man in Philadelphia and came to Providence in July. He was born here and his father was the founder of the Junior Temple of Honor. He claims persecution.

Roosevelt Coming East Soon.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 16.—Colonel B. F. Montgomery, Speaker of the assembly, has received a telegram from Vice President-elect Roosevelt expressing regret at his inability to accept the invitation to address the assembly. Colonel Roosevelt after resting a day or two at Colorado Springs will go directly East.

Heavy Trousers In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of

FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

300 THAMES STREET.

Copper Stocks.

The Boston copper market has become very active, and we are told of higher prices to come in that market. Our Boston correspondents, Messrs. Towle & Fitzgerald, are members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchange, which enables us to give our customers the very best service. We are the only brokerage house in Newport who will buy and sell for cash or margin any stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. You should write or telephone us at once for particulars on some of these copper stocks.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,

233 THAMES STREET.

Private wires between New York and Boston.

JOURNEY WILL BE PRIVATE.

King Edward to Visit the Dowager Empress Frederick.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it understands King Edward will leave London, privately, Monday to visit the Dowager Empress Frederick. This trip is intended to be of an exceptionally private character.

Condition of Empress Frederick Satisfactory.

CROMBERG, Feb. 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here to visit his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick, whose condition is said to be fairly satisfactory.

Royal Family Goes to Windsor.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and other members of the royal family have gone to Windsor.

COMPLETE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Frequent Changes From a Lower to Higher Altitude Recommended.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 16.—Professor Weinzerl of the University of New Mexico, conducting experiments under the authority of the university biological department, has evolved what he pronounces a complete cure for consumption. After long experiments he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be re invigorated even when the effects of the higher altitude have been worn off.

Death of a Woman Weighing 670 Pounds.

BRUSSER, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mrs. John Jordan died today, from paralysis. She weighed 670 pounds and was the mother of 13 children.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 15, Sardinian, from Glasgow.

Queenstown, Feb. 15, Lucania, from New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 15, Rhynland, from Philadelphia.

Havre, Feb. 16, La Bretagne, from New York.

Hamburg, Feb. 16, Graf Waldersee, from New York.

Boston, Feb. 16, Lydia, from Bristol.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Troches,

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Alterations

Going on. Need room and lots of it.

$7.50,
$8.00,
$9.00,
$10.00

SUITS

REDUCED TO

$5.50.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

The Bee Hive,

We intend to do a large pattern business this year, for the reason that

STANDARD PATTERNS.

Are the best in the world. All seams allowed for. Up to date in style and perfect in fit. Prices 5c. to 25c.

Subscribe for "The Standard Designer"

Price $1 per year. The best fashion magazine published at the price.

To those who never used "STANDARD PATTERNS" we ask them to give them one trial; after that we feel sure you will be a steady buyer of them.

This Morning's News.

DECISION IRREVOCABLE.

Chinese Court Not Expected to Reply for at Least Ten Days.

PEKIN, Feb. 15.—In reply to the latest telegrams from the imperial court, the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries have informed the court that the decision of the foreign envoys with respect to the punishment of the guilty is irrevocable, although the sentence upon General Tung Fu Hsiang can be suspended "until such time as it comes within the power of the court to place him in restraint, when his death will be demanded."

Although there have been no official communications on the subject between the envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, there have been long unofficial consultations between the latter and M. de Giers and Sir Ernest Satow, the Russian and British ministers.

A definite reply from the court is not expected before the end of the new year celebrations, at least 10 days from now, but the envoys believe that the court must yield.

Count von Waldersee has issued a formal denial of the published statement that the German troops are leaving China. He says he could not move them without instructions from Berlin, and that these have not been received.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that the real reason for the deadlock is a difference of opinion between the foreign envoys and the military authorities, the former favoring a withdrawal of the troops to Tien Tsin, and the latter urging a forward movement. It is regarded as possible that a certain power may advance independently should the deadlock continue.

STILL COMING IN.

MacArthur Reports the Filipinos as Surrendering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A despatch from General MacArthur states that 112 rifles and 1,500 rounds of ammunition were surrendered at Hagonoy Wednesday, mostly from a supply secreted in contiguous swamps. The general considers the incident as important and indicating a great reaction favorable to the American interest in the region of Bulacan, heretofore one of the worst in Luzon. The result, says the despatch, has been accomplished exclusively by the long continued, intelligent and persistent efforts of officers of the Third United States infantry.

Colonel Marcus D. Cronin and 80 men of the Thirty-third regiment have routed 190 insurgents at Candon, South Ilocos. Captain Green, with 50 men, has had a sharp fight with the enemy at Santa Maria, the insurgents finally retreating southward.

Earnest consideration is being given by the President and his advisers to the methods to be pursued in the transfer of the government of the Philippines from the military to the civil authority after the enactment of the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill. This amendment provides:

"All military and civil powers necessary to govern the Philippine islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said island in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Conditions in the Philippines are materially improving, and the President believes the time is opportune to end the reign of the military and to make the civil authority paramount.

As soon as the Spooner amendment goes into effect General MacArthur will be directed to transfer the civil business of the islands to former Judge Taft. The military will then serve as in the United States; that is, they will be available for the protection of order in any province where the insurgents may attempt to operate. The several members of the Philippine commission will be distributed about the archipelago as governors, subordinate to former Judge Taft, and it will be their duty to facilitate the education of the Filipinos in self-government.

According to mail advices from the Philippines, Captain Novico, the insurgent officer who commanded the band which captured Lieutenant Gilmore and party from the Yorktown and held them captive for many months, has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, on the charge of having permitted one of Gilmore's party to be buried alive. The victim was a sailor named McDonald, who was a burden to the Filipinos because of his wounds.

TELLER'S VETO.

Declares That the Subsidy Bill Cannot Pass This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The closing hour of today's session of the Senate was enlivened by a spirited debate, in which Senator Hanna warmly resented the criticisms of Senator Teller on the ship subsidy bill, and defended that measure in the most vigorous fashion. The debate was started at the conclusion of Senator Perkins's long speech in favor of the bill, by a motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of the [illegible] bill, his [illegible] being to bring that measure before the Senate [illegible] the shipping bill.

Senators Aldrich and Chandler insisted that the Democratic Senators were [illegible] to defeat the shipping bill and [illegible] to allow a vote to be taken upon it. Senator Aldrich particularly pointed out that the opposition Senators would not even allow a vote to be taken on certain amendments which would materially improve the bill.

Senator Teller declared that the bill could not be passed at this session, and that its friends knew that it could not [illegible]. He styled the measure as "[illegible]," and urged the majority party in the Senate to withdraw it in order that more important legislation might be considered.

Senator Hanna expressed his astonishment at the [illegible] statement that had been made [illegible] the bill. He resented the [illegible] of its supporters that it was a scheme to "loot the treasury," and declared it to be an honest measure, framed for advancing the material interests of the country, and as such entitled to fair treatment in the Senate and before the people. He spoke with much feeling, resenting in very [illegible] language what he termed the [illegible] of the Senator from Colorado.

Under the leadership of Chairman [illegible]

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Cannon of the appropriation committee a long filibuster consumed the time of the House today. Mr. Cannon wanted the House to proceed with the sundry civil appropriation bill, but was caught napping by the Democrats, who desired to devote the day to the consideration of private claims.

It was the last day under the rules which could be devoted to claims at this Congress, and notices had been sent out yesterday asking the Democrats to be in their seats today. As a result Mr. Cannon was outwitted, but he kept up the fight all day, forcing rollcalls for three hours and later filibustering in committee of the whole and winding up by making the point of no quorum against two small bills favorably acted upon in committee. The net result was that the whole day was wasted.

WILCOX WINS.

His Right to a Seat in the House from Hawaii Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today scored a triumph in securing a unanimous vote of the House committee of elections confirming his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, and holding that the charges filed against him were not sufficient to warrant his removal.

After the meeting Mr. Taylor explained the general consideration which had influenced the decision of the committee. The case was not considered on broad grounds, all the circumstances, conditions and surroundings applicable to Hawaii as one of our new insular possessions being taken into consideration.

As a delegate from a new territory, it was not felt that Wilcox should be met with the same strict construction required in sustaining the right of a representative in Congress to his seat, as the delegate has only limited powers, and is little more than an agent. As to the charges of treason, the letters placed in evidence were written prior to the organic act making Hawaii a territory, and there was no disposition to go into these prior issues. Whatever may have been the technical irregularity of the election, there was the saving fact that a perfect machinery of election was established, a ballot box was regularly provided, practically every one participated in the voting, and the will of the people was expressed.

"And on broad political grounds," said Mr. Taylor, "we felt that the people of these insular possessions should understand that they were not to be met by mere technical objections which would deprive them of representation."

BOERS PUSHED BACK.

Result of a Long Encounter Between Plumer and Dewet.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, Feb. 11.—Dewet was engaged yesterday by Plumer's column between this place and Phillipstown, and the Boers were gradually pushed back. The British had a battery of field artillery and the Boers one 5-pounder. The shrapnel burst splendidly. Ten of the British were wounded during many hours' fighting. An occasional dead Boer was found. The engagement is being continued today.

All the males at Grasfontein have been arrested. There is plenty of evidence that they were assisting the Boers.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Providence had two fires yesterday on its principal business streets. The first was in the early afternoon and practically destroyed the entire contents of P. E. Costello's picture store on Westminster street, near Greene, occasioning a loss of about $5,000. The second fire was in the Anasa Eaton building, on the corner of Weybosset and Eddy streets and resulted in a loss of about $10,000, the Grosvenor estate and the Providence Camera Club being the losers. According to the story of the man who was present at the beginning of the fire it originated from an explosion of "P. B." paint, a waterproof substance with which he was coating a sink in the new home of the Providence Camera Club. Men had been working as hard as they could to make ready for occupancy by the club at the earliest moment rooms on the fourth floor of the building, and already the club and much of the private property of the members had been taken to the new quarters.

There are apparently well founded reports that four of the national banks of Providence are to consolidate—the Fifth National, the Rhode Island National, the Second National and one other. The Rhode Island National has already given sanction to the movement, its directors Wednesday voting to go into liquidation. It is said that the directors of the Second National also have already taken steps toward a similar movement. The banks are to do business under the name of the United States National Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Mrs. Mary A. Peck of Bristol observed her ninety-third anniversary yesterday at her home in that town. A number of friends called to offer congratulations and Mrs. Peck was remembered with gifts, including choice flowers. Mrs. Peck was born in Bristol and has lived there all her life. She was the daughter of Joseph and Phebe Sylvester of Bristol. Her husband, Stephen Peck, died in 1882. Her daughter, Miss Phebe S. Peck, resides with her. Mrs. Peck is not in as good health as she was a year ago. Notwithstanding her great age, she cares for her daughter, who is not in good health.

A bold attempt at highway robbery was made in the quiet village of Centreville just before 9 o'clock p. m. Thursday. Mrs. Benjamin Waterhouse, Jr., a respected resident of the village, having been assaulted on her way home from the railroad station by an unknown man, who demanded her money and then struck her down. Mrs. Waterhouse left the train at the Centreville station at 8:40 and proceeded down Brookside avenue on her way to her home on Warwick avenue, and when near the junction of Warwick and Brookside avenues, just below the Greene homestead, a man who was preceding her turned, seized Mrs. Waterhouse and demanded her money. With presence of mind she threw her pocketbook, which she carried in her hand, across the road, and then protested that she had no money. At this the highwayman struck her down on the icy street and ran away as she screamed for help.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. and Mrs. James Jennings of New Bedford have been spending a few days with Mrs. Charles N. Davis.

Miss Marion Parsons, who has been guest of Mrs. George A. Wyatt, has returned to her home in Providence.

Messrs. John and James Gregory of Providence were in town Thursday in connection with the purchase of real estate.

The Seaconnet river is frozen across for a long distance below the Stone Bridge, but is not safe for travelling, on account of the numerous air holes. The oldest inhabitant never has seen the like, and it has been suggested that the hot water coming from the power house may have produced that effect.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Wednesday evening the literary meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the parsonage. Mrs. A. W. Kingsley is the head of the department and furnished a "Newspaper Literary" and a valentine social. The newspaper was named "The Middletown Evening Echo." It was made up of current events and the most interesting select items of wit and wisdom that could be found. The company consisted of 40 or 50 members of the League. Clifton Ward acted as newsboy, calling out "Evening Echo," and soon they were all sold out. The articles were then read as called for. Among those taking part were Mrs. Joseph Chase, Miss Helen Ward, Miss Gladys Brown, Miss Sadie Ward, Mrs. Abram Brown, Miss Lizzie Smith, Miss Hattie Brown, Miss Mary Smith and Miss Ida Brown. Between the readings Miss Sadie Peckham was at the organ, and the whole company sang. One of the most interesting and instructive features of the evening was the reading of an original paper by Mrs. Mary Gurney of Providence, who is guest of Mrs. Kingsley. She has recently made a visit to the Alaskan country and she gave a fine account of what she saw and experienced in that land. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Gurney for her paper. Next followed the valentine social, which proved to be very pleasant. The company broke up about 10:30 o'clock.

The Aquidneck Grange gave a valentine reception Thursday night in its hall, which was newly decorated for the occasion. A novel feature of the evening was the shooting of Cupid's arrows at a large heart, to test one's fortune. After the program was rendered, a bountiful supper was served, at which each received a souvenir of the occasion. Music and dancing followed, and the company was dismissed, well pleased with the success of the first entertainment on the new lecturer's program.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Manchester and Mrs. John H. Manchester were guests of Mrs. Christopher Peckham yesterday.

Mrs. Benjamin Howland is quite ill at her home on Howland lane.

The Paradise Club met this week with Mrs E. J. Peckham on Paradise avenue.

PERSONALS.

....Hermann, the prestidigitator, died at Berlin yesterday.

....If Senator Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri lives to complete his fifth term he will have equalled Benton in length of service. His present term will end in 1905, making a continuous Senatorial service of 30 years.

....Professor J. Playfair McMurrich of the medical department of the University of Michigan has been asked by the government of the Netherlands to take charge of and report upon a collection of actinians secured from the Malay archipelago.

....At a special meeting of the Grand lodge of Free Masons, yesterday, in London, Earl Amherst announced that King Edward will assume the title and position of protector of the English Free Masons. The Duke of Connaught was nominated for grand master, in succession to King Edward. The election will take place March 6.

....King Edward has bestowed on the czarovitch, Grand Duke Michael, the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. Prince Christian of Denmark receives the honorary grand cross of the Victorian order, and Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Dukes of Argyll and Fife, Sir Arthur Bigge, who was private secretary to Queen Victoria; Sir Francis Knollys, the private secretary of the king, and Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, who was master of the Queen's household, receive the grand cross of the Victorian order.

REVIVAL OF EARRINGS.

Since Cleopatra's time and her magnificent pearl earring, which played such a prominent part in her life or, rather, death, this particular piece of jewelry has come in and gone out regularly with the tide of popularity. Just now earrings are considered quite the correct thing, though for 10 or 15 years they have scarcely been worn at all. The "grown-ups" of that period are probably prepared to welcome them as old friends. To the others it will be a new experience, and means having the ears pierced. Jewelers have been predicting for the last two years the revival of this fashion, and there has been a marked tendency in its direction, and now it is generally admitted that earrings are positively to be worn. Be it understood, however, there are conditions that must be rigidly observed. Not any kind of earrings may be worn; in fact, there is a limited number to choose from. The principal thing is that they must not swing.

Old earrings may be brought forth from their velvet resting places of many years and undergo inspection. If they would be converted into strictly modern ones they must pay a visit to the jeweler and be reset. Two settings are permissible—the screw and the French, this latter a combination of the screw and the old-fashioned "drop," but without the swing. Another thing prohibited is the single diamond, once elegantly styled a "solitaire." Pearls and turquoises alone or set round with diamonds, are all you have to select from if you confine yourself to the earrings of fashion. Of course pearls, lustrous and of fairly good size, are favorites. These are rare and expensive enough to be much desired by smart women.

The French setting admits of a little variety. A small diamond forms the head of the screw, and depending from this is a large pearl, held perfectly firm by a fine wire loop which passes under the lobe of the ear and fastens at the back on the point of the screw. The effect is that of the drop, yet there is no swinging, the one thing that is most important to avoid.

GAZELLE HEAD IN COPPER DISCOVERED IN BABYLONIA.

Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., scientific director of the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania to Nippur in 1897 and 1900, gives in the Philadelphia Sunday School Times, under the head "With Pick and Spade in Bible Lands," a partial account of the work done near Nippur by his expedition and tells of the discovery of a remarkable piece of copper work. Dr. Hilprecht says:

"The excavations of the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur cease temporarily during the present winter, in order to give the scientific director and his staff the much-needed time for working out some of the most important results of the recent campaign, especially the deciphering of a number of ancient cuneiform tablets, the preparing of plans the restoring of the temple and other prominent buildings excavated, and the gathering together of the many detached loose threads, to be woven together into a picture of the early history of Nippur and the life and customs of its inhabitants.

"Prominent among the valuable antiquities obtained from other sites than Nippur, which recently have occupied my time, are a number of objects coming from a Babylonian ruin about 40 miles to the south of Nippur. About Easter, 1900, I organized a little expedition at Nippur with a view to exploring certain promising sites in southern Babylonia which had at least not been examined by the eye of a trained and experienced archaeologist.

"The results achieved within two days and nights of solid work and little or no sleep were extraordinary. The Affej swamps were crossed in canoes during the night, and an ancient canal was followed for considerable time. Finally we quitted the boats altogether, tramping on foot through the desert, questioning the Arabs, examining and measuring the ruins. One of these ruins, not yet found on any map, attracted my deep interest.

"It is the only Babylonian ruin of large extent known to me, which, in all its details is pre-Sargonic (before 3800 B. C.); in other words, which represents the site of an important city flourishing at the earliest period of Babylonian history, but destroyed at about 4000 B.C., and never again inhabited in all the following hundreds and thousands of years. The ruin extends about an English mile from north to south and east and west. Its highest point is a little over 25 feet above the level of the desert, below which the larger mass of the city lies buried.

"The head of a gazelle in copper was discovered in this most remarkable ruin. It is a work of the Sumerian race, inhabiting Babylonia many hundred years before the invading Semites overthrew their city kingdoms, to a large extent, however, accepting the results of that great civilization in religion, literature and art.

"The antiquary dates from the close of the fifth pre-Christian millennium, with the famous bull head discovered by de Sarzec in the stratum of the period of King Ur Nina at Telloh, and now in the Louvre of Paris, being the most valuable object of art known from that early period."

MOUNT HOPE BAY CHANNEL TO BE BUOYED.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable report made by the local inspector relative to having the channel at Mount Hope bay buoyed to meet the earnest wishes of vessel owners and masters, Congressman Greene has been informed by the lighthouse board that an order has been issued to Captain Shepard to have this done immediately. Those mariners who have occasion to use Mount Hope bay will undoubtedly be gratified to learn of this fact, for it is a matter they have been interested in for many years, and it was a great surprise to them that their recommendation was not favorably acted upon when first presented.

HAIR-HEALTH

The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves that it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed for it.

HAY'S Hair-Health

has been a blessing to thousands who have become gray or bald. Hay's Hair-Health is a health-ful [illegible], restoring youthful color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Removes and prevents dandruff and stops falling and breaking of the hair. It is not a dye, and positively will not discolor the scalp, hands or clothing, and its use cannot be detected by your best friend.

Prevents hair falling after sea bathing or much perspiration.

One Bottle Does It.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

to restore gray, white or faded hair to youthful color and life. It acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment and positively produces luxuriant thick hair on bald heads.

"Not a Gray Hair Left,"

the testimony of hundreds using it. Hay's Hair-Health is a dainty dressing and a necessary adjunct to every toilet, and unlike other preparations, has healthful action on the roots of the hair, causing the hair to regain its original color, whether black, brown or golden.

At Leading Druggists.

FREE SOAP Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.

Cut out and sign this coupon in five days, take it to any of the following druggists and they will give you a large bottle of Hay's Hair-Health and a 25c. cake Harfina Medicated Soap, the best soap for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for Fifty cents; regular price, 75c. This offer is good for one family. Redeemed by leading druggists everywhere at their shops only, or by the Philo Hay's Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 50c. and this coupon.

Name.........................

Address.........................

GUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in the United States, who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing Philo Hay's Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J. Remember the names "Hay's Hair-Health" and "Harfina Soap." Refuse all substitutes. Insist on having H. H. H.

Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only: WRIGHT, Washington Sq.; HUB PHARMACY, 176 Thames St.; COLE, 302 Thames St.; WOOD, 101 Broadway.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

YES, I have half a million of the BEST EASTERN CEDAR SHINGLES, price per thousand $3.25, if you want a lot of them the price is less.

North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

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All the newest [illegible] goods. [illegible] made. In the best manner. GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET. Telephone 212-4.

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Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. Box 153.

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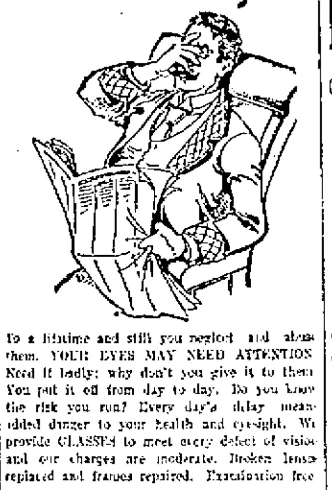
One Pair of Eyes



To a lifetime and still you neglect and abuse them. YOUR EYES MAY NEED ATTENTION. Need it badly; why don't you give it to them You put it off from day to day. Do you know the risk you run? Every day's delay means added danger to your health and eyesight. We provide GLASSES to meet every defect of vision and our charges are moderate. Broken lenses replaced and frames repaired. Examination free

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You may have glasses that fit the eyes, but do they fit the face? I see that they are right for both. The eyes, of course, are of the most importance, but you should not neglect the face.

I make seeing easier, but don't spoil your appearance by doing it.

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About the First of March we will show our line of

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In the meantime if you have a wheel that you think anything of let us overhaul it for you and pack the bearings so that you will not have to use any oil for months.

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A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $60. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

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Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

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IF SO IT DOES NOT PAY TO LET IT GO. SEE HURLEY ABOUT IT.

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WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 3 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ALDRICH THE MAN.

Real Manager of the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Big River and Harbor Bill In a Bad Fix.

[Washington correspondence of the News]

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Senator Aldrich has, during the past week, come to the fore as the real floor manager of the Hanna-Frye-Griscom ship subsidy job. After showing Mr. Frye that the latter had no control of the party, and after making a laughing stock of the president pro tempore of the upper body of Congress, the Rhode Island statesman has taken charge of the bounty scheme and has striven strenuously to secure a vote. The sad spectacle presented by Mr. Frye in his endeavors to overcome the Democratic opposition has caused the diplomatic Mr. Aldrich to pity him and to come to his aid, and today the senior Senator from Rhode Island is bucking the opposing line. Those who know say that the astute chairman of the finance committee does not expect any results at this session, and is therefore calm in the surrounding storm and is not placing himself on record as having engineered a losing fight.

Mr. Frye, by the way, has done much to kill his own bill. When the measure is before the Senate he persistently paces the length of the rear of the Senate chamber, demonstrating his rage and his eagerness. He therefore becomes the butt for criticism, and having no control over himself time and again has snapped out replies which would cause a riot in the active House of Representatives. He began with an error—a silly threat that he intended to hold up all legislation and would yield to nothing. He then referred to the Democrats as a lot of "ignorant" folk and drew upon himself the fire of the Pacific typhoon—Senator Turner of Washington. Threat followed threat, and only Monday did he announce on the floor that if the Democrats persisted in opposing his bill they would get no river and harbor bill. Tell a worn sailor that his grog has been cut off—refuse a prisoner his tobacco—deny a mother the sight of her new-born babe—but do not threaten the Senate of the United States that its annual jack pot, its session soiree, shall not come to pass. Mr. Jones of Arkansas was right when he replied that if the bill were not reported he would see that the Senate took a recess until the bill was handed over. The Republicans are even more vitally interested than the Democrats, and a caucus would result disastrously to Mr. Frye.

As to the truth about this great river and harbor bill, it is acknowledged that the measure is in a bad fix. The House wanted $60,000,000, while the Senate has raised this sum to $75,000,000. Were the latter amount to be reported to the President he could have no choice but to follow the precedent set by Presidents Arthur and Cleveland and veto the grab—and Mr. Arthur vetoed because he thought $30,000,000 excessive. True it is that the Senate committee on commerce is endeavoring to cut this sum down—but where is the cut to be made? "Not in my slice," says every member of both houses. Senator McMillan of Michigan, acting chairman of the commerce committee, told me last Tuesday that the bill would not be reported until the subsidy bill had been passed. Here, therefore, is the chip, and the Democrats are fighting to get the first chance to knock it off Mr. Hanna's shoulder.

It can be said in fair confidence at this time that the subsidy bill is dead as far as this session is concerned. It is a sweeping victory of the minority over the majority, and all the precedents of the Senate have been torn down. With the death of the bounty will come less hope of an extra session. Should the unexpected happen and the shipping scheme remain on tap there can be no way out of an extraordinary term.

The House has been indulging itself in some sensational talk through Hon. William Sulzer, the sun-crowned orator from Tammonyville. There is much of truth in Mr. Sulzer's remarks and a coming investigation will bring to light many unusual doings in the vicinity of Hon. Perry Heath. Of course it is strange where the Boer funds went to when Mr. Sulzer and one Patrick O'Farrell had complete control of them—but that is another story.

Secretary Long will put into effect his new system of rewarding valor in the navy. There will be four classes of medals, the medal of the republic, the Paul Jones medal, the Farragut medal and the campaign medal. These will be given according to rank. Thus far only Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson will get the medal of the republic. Mr. Long believes that Rear Admiral Schley ought to be satisfied with the Paul Jones medal. There are those who do not think this way, but as President McKinley is not of the number, the scheme will go through. Messrs. Dewey and Sampson will receive 33 1-3 per cent increase of pay, and Schley will have to be content with an increase of 25 per cent.

Secretary Root has held that the anti-canteen clause in the army re-organization bill applies also to all officers' clubs on military reservations. A desperate howl has gone up from Governor's island to the Presidio, but the law will not be repealed this year.

The usual annual day was devoted to the discussion of the "hump" in the navy last week, when the naval bill was before the Senate. Mr. Hale contended as usual that the six-year course for naval cadets could not be dispensed with, and as usual a majority agreed with him. There is no present hope for those aspirants who desire a four year course.

Last Saturday Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Wetmore escorted a party of Providence visitors around the Senate wing of the Capitol. Seats were secured in the members' gallery, and the celebrities were pointed out. Mr. Teller was making a speech, and the Rhode Island people were very much interested. It so happened that at every point wherein the speaker reached a height and grew dramatic some careless Senator would spoil the effect of it all by chiming forth a clang as of china being banged with a stick. These sounds came from many parts of the chamber, and were so frequent as to compel one of the visitors to ask Mr. Aldrich the cause of it.

"Why," he replied, "I suppose it is the indispensable Senate spittoon, better known as the government cuspidor. We are so used to hearing it kicked here that we pay no attention to it. It is a part of the policy on the Democratic side."

This caused an eager hunt for the wicked spittoon, which is one of the most useful articles in the Senate. Finally some 15 handsome little squat china vases were espied and the Rhode Islanders had made a discovery. A list of those who chew tobacco in the Senate makes an unusual yet an interesting offering since it has never before been compiled. Those who chew all the time are Senators Morgan, Vest, Spooner, Pettus, Daniel, Bate, Kenney, Chilton, Cockrell, Berry and McEnery. Those who fill their mouths with the weed only when making a speech are Senators Butler, Caffery, Clay, Turley and Pritchard. Those who enjoy a chew and masticate the plug while listening to speeches are Senators Hanna, Penrose, Carter, Mason, Hale, Tillman and Cullom. Strangely enough, the wild untamed Pettigrew has a habit of chewing candy all day. Senator Allen despises tobacco, but enjoys a chew of snuff when addressing the Senate.

The Senate surprised itself last week by getting down to work and passing a number of big bills. The war revenue measure, the Military Academy bill, the pension appropriation bill, the naval appropriation bill and the District of Columbia appropriation bill is a good record for one week. If this is kept up there will be no need for an extra session.

Great preparations are being made for the coming inauguration and the ceremony will be on even a larger scale than that of four years ago. As a word of advice to those who intend coming to the capital March 4, it is not at all too early to secure quarters, and one week from now shelter will be scarce and rates exorbitant. If you are going, drop a line to the Inaugural Headquarters, Star Building, and ask for a list of hotels and boarding houses with rates. This is the best and most reliable plan.

The counting of the electoral vote in the House Wednesday was a rather spectacular ceremony, and was so well attended that cards of admission were sold for several dollars each. It seems a useless formality, but custom demands it.

J. SYME HASTINGS.

GOWN OF PASTEL BLUE.

The picture illustrates a gown of pastel blue cloth. The skirt has a circular flounce around the foot, at the top of which are four narrow, nearly flat circular ruffles. The bodice has a plain back and open front, embroidered and edged with chinchilla, which joins the chinchilla Medici collar. The chemisette is of white mousseline de soie. The sleeves, large at the bottom, are embroidered and edged with fur, and beneath them are full sleeves of white mousseline de soie gathered in at the wrist. Embroidered straps pass down the shoulders. The wide belt is of silver tissue. The chinchilla hat has a draped crown of pastel blue mousseline de soie.

Guipure is still used extensively, the design being frequently enriched by an embroidery of gold thread. Gold, indeed, appears everywhere, and jeweled effects are unlimited. Laces spangled with steel, silver, gold, jet and rhinestone are greatly employed, with dazzling results. Broche silks continue in favor for ball gowns.

CLOTH COSTUME.

For young girls far simpler things are of course employed. Louis Quinze gowns of finely striped silk with little broche bouquets are very attractive. The have an open bodice, half length sleeves with a frill at the elbow, and a trianon fichu of mousseline de soie, edged with satin bordered ruffles. The tight vest and bolero are also much worn, made of silk with large directoire revers, and are suitable for dinners and demi-toilet when accompanied by a light skirt of plaited mousseline de soie or liberty satin. The chemisette matches the skirt and is confined at the waist by a wide empire belt.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocer's. 10 cents. Try it today.

SHE NODDIT TO ME.

I'm but an auld body
Livin' up in Deeside
In a twa-roomed bit hoosie
Wi' a toofa' beside;
Wi' my coo an my grumphy
I'm as happy 's a bee,
But I'm far prouder noo
Since she noddit to me!

I'm nae sae far past wi't—
I'm gey trig an' hale,
Can plant twa-three tatties,
An' look after my kale;
An' when our Queen passes
I rin oot to see
Gin by luck she micht notice
An' nod oot to me!

But I've aye been unlucky.
An' the blinds were aye doon,
Till last week the time
O' her veesit cam' roun';
I waved my bit apron
As brisk's I could dee,
An' the Queen lauched fu' kindly,
An' noddit to me!

My son sleeps in Egypt—
It's nae ease to fret—
An' yet when I think o't
I'm sair like to greet;
She may feel for my sorrow,
She's a mither, ye see;
An' may be she kent o't
When she noddit to me!

Of all the panegyrics and tributes in prose or verse ever written of Queen Victoria these quaint and simple Doric verses pleased her the most. They appeared anonymously in an obscure Scotch paper, and came under the Queen's eye accidentally. The homely tribute to her as the mother of her people so touched her heart that she sought out the author and wrote him a tender letter of acknowledgment. Many times during her last weary years were these verses read to her.

FANCIES.

The man who never stops to think
Through haste is oft bereft.
The man who stops to think too long
Stands round till he gets left.
—[Washington Star.

"Is your wife a good cook, Christie?" "You bet. So good that she never insists on my eating what she has cooked." —[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Contractor—You won't sell me a carload of bricks on credit?

Dealer—No. Me an' my bricks are very much alike. We're hard pressed for cash.—[Philadelphia Record.

She—I want you to promise to do what I ask before I tell you what it is.

Papa—But why not tell me what it is first?

"Oh! If I did you wouldn't do it."—[Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Bilkins (sweetly)—Do have another piece of cake, Cousin John.

Cousin John—Why, really, I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have another.

Little Johnnie (excitedly)—Ma's a winner! Ma's a winner! She said she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself!—[Brooklyn Life.

Lamb—Come, give it to us straight, is there any money to be made in operating on the stock market?

Doc—Yes, indeed. My broker makes something like $20,000 a year out of it; and he does only a small business, comparatively.—[Boston Transcript.

"Pat, do you know what is the greatest barrier to the habit of drinking?"

"Oi do, sor."

"Oh, you do, eh? Well, what is it?"

"An impty bottle, sure."—[Richmond Dispatch.

Puffer—For goodness' sake! What's happened to my meerschaum pipe?

Mrs. Puffer—Why, dear, I noticed it was getting awfully brown and discolored, so I put a coat of that white-enamel paint on it.—[Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose you take a great deal of pride in your business."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I used to take pride in my business, but ma and the girls don't approve of it. The only thing we take pride in now is my daughter's husband's pedigree."—[Washington Star.

Gilbert—I believe in a man being the master of the house. He should have the say in everything.

Mason—How about the naming of that baby of yours?

Gilbert—My wife gave way to me in a very proper and wifely manner. She said she didn't care what name I gave the little fellow so long as it was Henry. So that's the name I gave him. You know I felt, after the hearty manner in which she deferred to me, I ought to yield a single point merely out of appreciation of her humility.—[Boston Transcript.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

If you want learning, you must work for it.—J. G. Holland.

Breakfast.
Baked Apples.
Cereal and Cream.
Frizzled Beef, White Sauce.
French Fried Potatoes.
Buckwheat Cakes, Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Sweetbreads and Tongue.
Lettuce Salad.
Almond Blanc Mange.
Tea.

Dinner.
Celery Soup.
Braised Partidge.
Turnip Croquettes.
Potato Strings, Cucumber Salad.
Jelly Omelet.
Edam Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Sweetbreads and Tongue. Take a rather large sweetbread, put it in a pan of cold water and bring to boiling point. Throw away the water and place the sweetbread between heavy weights until cold. Put a piece of fat bacon over and under the sweetbread, wrap it in greased paper and set on a bed of vegetables with a pint of stock poured round. Cover the pan closely and cook for about an hour. When cold, divide into slices quarter of an inch thick, then into rounds or squares about two inches in diameter. On each of these pieces lay a small piece of cooked tongue and mask with aspic jelly. When stiff, cut away from the jelly and arrange in a circle on a dish with a macedoine of vegetables in the centre. This macedoine can be bought of any grocer and must be carefully cooked in salted water and allowed to get cold.

RATS AND DISEASE GERMS.

The increased dread of rats that has arisen from their agency in spreading plague has led J. Danysz to experiment with a new means of extermination. Having isolated a new organism—a short bacillus—that proved occasionally fatal to rats, he has cultivated this organism in broth and in gelatine, repeatedly passing it through rats, and has thus greatly augmented its virulence. Of 200 rats fed on bread steeped in a broth culture, 80 died within three weeks. In a practical trial in a store and in some stables, a great decrease in the number of rats was apparent after the first scattering of the disease germs.

FOR STRAY DOGS AND CATS.

Shelter Maintained by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

[New York Post.]

Far up on the East side, opposite the southern shore of Ward's island, and only a stone's throw from the refuge provided by the city or certain sorts of human unfortunates, is the shelter for stray dogs and cats, maintained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For several years this has taken the place of the city pound. Shelter is a pleasanter word than pound for the lover of domestic pets to turn to in the directory when Fido has been missing for 12 hours or more, and it becomes necessary to take measures for his recovery.

The shelter is a long, one-story building, with a huge sign announcing its purpose running the whole length of the ridge-pole. The outside is shabby, for the society hopes to have a larger and better shelter some day; meanwhile, the interior absorbs the available revenues. There is a sunny office, the large main room in which the animals are kept, and a third room, very clean and empty, except for some curious machinery in the corner.

When the door of the main room is opened the characteristic dog-show noise rushes out in great volume, but there is immediate silence when the attendant raps sharply on the door-frame. The greater number of these dogs are here only 48 hours—too short a time to learn this special act of obedience; yet they know that the man wants quiet, and they yield unanimously to his wish. Perhaps some day a philosopher will study domestic pets as carefully as Mr. Seton Thompson has studied bears and coyotes, when he will explain this, along with many other things.

One side of the room is divided into pens, like large box-stalls. The floors are thickly covered with clean white shavings, and there is an abundance of running water in white enameled drinking-troughs. The ambulances come in about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the dogs are at once placed in these pens to wait the claims of possible owners. Licensed dogs, however, are separated from the others, and the owner notified at the address given when the license was taken out. Indeed, if the dog shows signs of breeding, his life is safe, whether he has a license or not, since homes for such dogs are readily found, if no owner appears.

There is a unanimous rush for caresses when a visitor approaches the side of a pen. These dogs may have been vagrants when the society's men gathered them in, but to say that they were always so would be a calumny. Every one of them has known the touch of a friendly hand, and wants to feel it again. The over-cordial manner of a single lost mongrel who follows you in the street is sometimes embarrassing, but this flattering competition for a little of your notice is actually gifted. The shelter is no place for the tender-hearted and undiscriminating dog lover while $3 will redeem any dog in the pen and license him for a year. It is even possible to imagine such a person taking one undesirable pet to the shelter and coming away with two or three.

There are people who dream of going to the shelter some day, when they have nothing else on hand, and getting for $3 their choice between an Ormond collie and a stray bulldog sired by Rodney; or they think it will at least be easy to pick up a good terrier or spaniel from among so many hundreds of stray dogs. The chance of doing this is about as great as the chance of walking around the block at the Waldorf and picking up a fine diamond. The demand for passable dogs for adoption is far in excess of the supply, and while it is possible to get a good healthy young dog, with traces of ancestry, the really valuable animals which come to the shelter are almost invariably redeemed.

"We never kill a decent one," said the attendant, in somewhat the tone he might have used if accused of infanticide, and the few picked out from the daily grist showed how slight a trace of breeding is respected.

The cats are housed on the other side of the room. They are not noisy like the dogs, and as a rule they do not clamor for petting, though here and there a white paw will be stretched through the bars of the cage, for they are not kept in pens, but in metal boxes, like the smaller dogs at a bench show.

When the hour of happy dispatch arrives the prejudices of race are respected, and the cats go first and separately into the empty room with the machinery in the corner. The wire car in which they are placed slides into an air-tight chamber filled with illuminating gas, where unconsciousness comes at once. The same speedy and merciful apparatus is afterwards used for the dogs, the whole operation occupying but a few minutes. Last year the ambulances brought in 28,314 dogs to the three shelters in the city. Of this number 2,930 were restored to owners, 319 found homes, and the others were put beyond the danger of homelessness, hunger and ill-treatment.

About the first consideration of the society is, of course, to save animals suffering, but the incidental benefits of the work appeal to many who would have slight sympathy with the fundamental purpose. For instance, if there were no check upon the multiplication of canine life in New York Broadway would soon swarm with mongrels like a street in Damascus. Stray dogs and cats are undoubtedly dangerous in times of epidemics, since they are often the only belongings of a tenement-house family which escape disinfection. The dog and the cat flee before the officials who come to fumigate, returning to the apartment and causing a puzzling re-appearance of disease in a place where every precaution had apparently been taken.

So far as possible, the society removes disabled or undesired pets upon notification, but since the daily number of calls at some seasons of the year is several hundred, an express business of this magnitude is clearly impossible.

ARIZONA.

[Los Angeles Herald.]

To a great many Eastern people, and even residents of adjoining states, Arizona is a land of perpetual heat and a multitude of reptiles. They have heard of the soldier from an Arizona post who died and went to Hades, sending back to earth for his blankets; of the Arizona method of cookery whereby eggs are baked and meat roasted by exposure to the sun. They have heard of the rattlesnakes which take up their night's lodgings in the drapery of a cowboy's hastily improvised couch; of the scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas which enrich themselves on one's flesh while he attempts to slumber. The bad man with his gun and the bloodthirsty Indian are also prominent in the mind's eye of the tenderfoot, and he comes to Arizona impressed with the fact that he is destined to the jumping-off place, the land's end, where civilization has no place and the wild and woolly West is to be witnessed at its worst.

The sun goes down over a trackless desert and sinks to rest beyond the crest of a rugged and lonely mountain. All the world apparently is taking a siesta in one vast parched desert. The tenderfoot sighs and thinks: "If such is Arizona, give me no more." His train hurries on, and when the first gray streaks of morning open his eyes, revealed before his vision is one of the beautiful verdant valleys which Arizona now contains; one of the garden-spots of the Southwest, where the ingenuity of man and the magic of water have transformed barren and sterile fields. It is a new Arizona which is bidding for immigration, for the introduction of capital, and to encourage these things is pleading for statehood.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

Miss K. G. Sweeney, 40 Broadway.

MY STORE WILL BE CLOSED

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

All Millinery Goods at Reduced Prices.

G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

REDUCTION SALE.

All my patterns reduced to $2 and upwards.

F. N. Dawley, Pelham Parlors

Shall offer, during month of January,

Balance of Stock at One Half Original Value.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE

Ticket Number 877

DRAWS THE

$25 IN GOLD.

N. L. MASON, 18 Broadway

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

THERMOMETERS.

If you want a first-class thermometer, one that is endorsed by the United States government and guaranteed, you must buy one made by Charles Wilder of Petersboro, N. H. We have them in all styles.

A Fine Line of Skates and Hockey Sticks.

—AT—

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO'S,

BROADWAY.

Pure Water.

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 130 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 174 Thames street.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

the remedy that cures a cold in one day

GROCERIES.

Canned Tomatoes.

Canned tomatoes are canned tomatoes, but they are not all alike. It is generally conceded that the best are grown and packed in the state of New Jersey. Our

Victory Brand.

Is a large can, packed solid full of rich, red, ripe Jersey tomatoes. This is the ninth consecutive year that we have handled this brand and the same high standard of excellence has always been maintained; try them.

10c. a Can.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

A LUXURY FOR BREAKFAST, OUR RECEPTION BRAND COFFEE, 25c. per pound.

We are the sold agents for this coffee and we guarantee it to excel anything for the same price on the market.

SOLD ONLY IN BULK.

—BY—

Kenyon & Smith,

100 BROADWAY.

Potatoes.

We have received another lot of White Mountain potatoes. They are smooth and good cookers. We shall sell them while they last at

75c. a bushel.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED.

—AT—

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165 THAMES STREET.

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MARKET AND GROCERY BUSINESS

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I will open the store on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901, and will be glad to see all my friends.

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Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats,

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For the cheapest and most desirable

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Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.

TELEPHONE 265-3.

GROCERIES.

Grape Fruit,

Ripe Bananas,

CHOICE SWEET POTATOES,

Cape Cod Cranberries,

All sound.

Sweet Florida Oranges,

NAVEL ORANGES,

The Best brand, best quality that comes from California.

Charles A. Manchester,

BROADWAY,

SUCCESSOR TO PECKHAM & MANCHESTER.

—AT—

James A. Eddy's

Cash Grocery and Market,

230 THAMES STREET.

3 1-2 lbs. best Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.

7 lbs. good Coffee for $1.

25-lb. box large Prunes, $2.25.

Half bbl. Rolled Oats, $2.10.

$5.25

Buys a barrel of

Washburn Crosby's Triple Ex. Flour.

This is the brand of flour that has made them famous. It is their standard of excellence and the one brand that they make the same uniform quality at all times. It is their original brand and there is none better made.

We are also selling Pillsbury's Best Flour at same price, $5.25.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's,

Grocery and Market,

477 Thames Street.

Telephone 323-5.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut!

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the ... Thames Street

PHIL. STEVENS,

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ESTABLISHED 1814.

All our COFFEES are freshly roasted and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try our ... coffee. Try them.

Extra Padang Java, 38c. Mixed with equal parts Mocha, 34c.; 3 lbs. for $1.
Best Arabian Mocha Coffee, 32c.
Best Bogota Coffee. 32c.
Best Maracaibo Coffee, 22c.; 5 1-4 lbs $1.
Best Santos, 20c.; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Rio, 20c.; 5 1-3 lbs. for $1.
Best Liberian, 22c.; 5 lbs. for $1.
Try my celebrated
B & M Coffee, 32c.; 5 lbs. at 30c.; 10 lbs. at 29c.

All above are in the berry and are mixed and ground to order.

C. SHERMAN & CO.

213 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 351-2.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

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Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 172-3
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Advertisements of six lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but one insertion in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertising in both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

A CONGRESSIONAL WIT.

March 4 John Allen of Tupelo, "Private Allen of Mississippi," will retire from public life. He will take with him the affectionate recollections of every one who has been associated with him in Congress, and an appropriation for a fish hatching station in his town, for which he pleaded in a characteristic speech. "I shall wander through the rooms of the fish hatchery," he said in conclusion, "If you pass this bill, which will then grace the beautiful city of Tupelo, and watch the little fishes hatch, and marvel at the wonders of nature, and, Mr. Chairman, I shall see exemplified the truth of the adage that a sucker is born every minute."

Several years ago one of the most experienced men in public life said that John Allen was the best sustained humorist he had known in Washington. There have been other fun makers, but they did not last so long, or their fun was of a more boisterous kind, or it had a sting, which Mr. Allen's has not. When Mr. Allen decided that he would like to go to Congress he had to take the field against a well known man, an experienced politician and a man with a fine Confederate record. Allen also had a Confederate record, but it was that of a private soldier. During the political campaign Allen's competitor made a speech reciting an occasion when he commanded a brigade and repulsed a Union attack in the town where the meeting was held, and said he slept that night in a tent pitched upon the very spot where the platform on which he then stood had been placed. This warmed the cockles of the hearts of the old Confederates who were present, but when Allen got a chance to speak he said he remembered the occasion that had been spoken of; he did not sleep at all that night; he paraded on guard duty before the tent of the brigadier general. "All of you who were brigadier generals," he said, "vote for my competitor, and all of you who were privates and did guard duty in front of the tents of generals vote for me." They did, and John Allen has been in Congress ever since.

One of the keenest thrusts ever made with an anecdote was made by Mr. Allen about ten years ago. After the incident of the Baltimore in Valparaiso there was a prospect of a war. A very belligerent message was sent to Congress by President Harrison, and the next day a most polite and apologetic despatch from Chili was made public. There were strong suspicions that the administration knew that the despatch had reached the Chilian minister in Washington, and that there had been a haste in getting to Congress a message to stir the patriotic blood of the country before the excuse for it should cease. He told the story of the farmhand, who on a clover coming up ran to [illegible] for the horn that when he arrived he [illegible] breathless on the floor. He was asked why he ran so fast and he said he was afraid it would stop raining before he got there.

Many of his stories were told at his own expense and he never hesitated to make a point at the expense of his party. It was in 1891 that he remarked that he always supposed his party was in favor of the silver dollar, but it had helped the Republicans to repeal the silver purchase law; it had always professed to believe in white supremacy, but a Democratic President was trying to [illegible] of Hawaii and [illegible] [illegible] top. His party had [illegible] [illegible] white supremacy, but [illegible] Democratic President was [illegible] [illegible] in Chicago against the protests of the [illegible] of the state. "I am still a Democrat," he said, "but I am short of [illegible] for it." Mr. Allen was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the House of Representatives that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Congress, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WILD WRITING.

[illegible]

supposed facts that his son is not strong and that his grandson is a mere babe, frail and sickly, and says that in case these direct heirs pass away there would only be the Duke of Edinburgh's descendants to be reckoned with, and that it is not improbable that Parliament would put these aside, and seat Emperor William on the throne of Great Britain.

This is pure nonsense as to Parliament, but the facts of the case are all wrong besides. There are now in the line to the throne ten persons, descendants of the present King, and all of them fine and healthy in person, unless the Duke of Cornwall and York may be excepted. He certainly looks to be a good specimen of healthy manhood. After these comes the progeny of the Duke of Edinburgh, ten more heirs to the throne of Great Britain, all in fair health. The Duke of Connaught and three children, and the two children of the late Duke of Albany are also in line ahead of the Empress Frederick, after whom the German emperor comes in as an heir. Here are 27 heirs between King Edward and the German emperor, and with the exception of the Empress Frederick all are at this moment under middle age, most of them young children, and represent a particularly sound family with a tendency toward length of years. If the German emperor was an unusually foolish man instead of being what he is proving himself, just the opposite, it would not then be credible to think that he could have the wildest dream of ever succeeding to the throne of his grandmother.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Neither the crown nor the Carlists are profiting by the Spanish outbreak, which is against both the possessors of the throne and the pretenders to it. The husband of the Spanish heir presumptive is too much a protege of the Pope to prove altogether pleasing to the people of Spain. They take the occasion of the marriage to work off a good deal of undercurrent of feeling against the crown and the church and the Carlists, and all else that stands in their opinion in the way of the advancement of the country. The trouble in Spain is too much diplomacy. The queen is more inclined to clever movements, like this of uniting the claims of her line with the claims of another line, than to do the best for the realm and to trust to her subjects to support her. The Spanish people have been for years rising above the ignorant stage and are fast approaching, if they have not already reached, a position where they know what they want and what they should have. They are by nature loyal, and even in the present crisis show a certain regard for the members of the royal family, but of outside interference and too much palace management of the affairs of the nation they are jealous, if we can judge by the current of recent events.

The authorities have the police and army in motion now in a way to end the outbreak of the day, but a pacification by force will be only a surface affair. The troubles in Spain are of too long standing, and the people are too intelligent, for a consent to any measures not agreeable to the liberal sentiment which is the marked feeling of the Spanish people. The church and the Carlist pretenders and royalty on the throne must soon come to this conclusion.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore News reveals the conditions attending the peculiar way of draining that city. As is generally known there are no sewers in Baltimore, but all the drainage flows merrily across the sidewalks in slight depressions made for the purpose and enters the gutter, where gaining volume and force it rushes in murky streams down the hill streets, and passes in sheets by the dwellings of those who cannot afford to live in the high quarters. A good rain flushes the streets and carries off the debris, and it is then that the stepping stones that are such a feature of Baltimore come in play. The Baltimoreans get to be very agile tripping over the fiercely running rivers which the highways are when the rain falls.

The theory is that sunshine disinfects the dirty flow in summer and that this form of sewerage is not dangerous in winter, owing to the effect of the cold weather. In practice, the daily sewage coming from thousands of washtubs, bath tubs, and sinks is something that smells to the skies, half the days in the year, and freezes in winter until layer after layer of dirty ice fills the gutters, and the new additions overflow the walks unless the street cleaning department gets around in time, which it generally does not. "Then comes a thaw and the whole mass melts—muddy water, cloudy water, dirty water, filthy water, water from the bath, from the kitchen, from the washing tubs—every kind of water except clean water. The street crossings become impassable. Boots and shoes and skirts carry quantities of the mixture into the houses of rich and poor alike. There it dries, and with it thousands of germs of disease."

"To look upon the attitude of the people of Baltimore as they walk the streets on many days, it would seem," says this correspondent, "that a great [illegible] was upon the city, but the bowed head habit comes only from the necessity of picking the way through this dirt and filth. Truth is stronger than fiction, as this continuance of Baltimore in its [illegible] methods of sewerage proves.

HALF FARES FOR STANDUP SEATS.

The Woman's Reform Club of Brooklyn thinks it has solved a very important question in the preparation of a bill which aims to prohibit railroads from collecting full fare from passengers unless seats are provided, and the members express the belief that their plan would [illegible] the methods of street railway companies. The plan is that companies half charge a passenger who will [illegible] stand in the cars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fare, that if an opportunity offers for a seat the passenger shall choose whether he will continue to stand, or take a seat, paying the three cents necessary to make up the full fare. A bill embodying these ideas will be

sent to the legislature, and it is the women's firm belief that if it becomes a law the railroad companies will furnish an abundance of cars for all patrons rather than lose three cents each. It is a good plan on paper, but we imagine it will in practice give rise to such confusion and afford such opportunities for evasions in the payment of proper fares that the poor conductor's life will cease altogether to be a happy one.

IN FAVOR OF KICKING.

The police of Washington have been interfering with the amateur photographers who like to level their cameras at the statuary and the state buildings and to take in the landscape effects in the parks. The amateurs have wisely kicked, and are asking what right a policeman has to warn them to move on, or put themselves in position to be fined $10 for taking pictures in government reservations. And they find the guardians of the city have no such rights, and are only acting with an eye to the benefit of the professional photographers. The kicker is a real help in the cause of law and justice. If no one kicks, abuses are not corrected. American good-nature under small provocations has been commended, but a little sturdiness in support of one's convictions is better on the whole, and more helpful to those who are in the way of temptation if laxity is the rule.

The inaugural parade in Washington will be beautified by the presence of the West Point and Annapolis cadets. The country has been so stirred up of late by the reports on the Military and Naval academies that the people want to see what sort of youths belong to them, and there has been no difficulty, therefore, in inducing the authorities to allow this public appearance of our future army and navy officers.

As an illustration of how the gambling mania is spreading in this country, it is said that in one Western town it is the custom for a passenger on entering a street car to immediately match nickles with the conductor to see which shall pay the fare.

The graduates at West Point this year may not have money in their pockets and may lack some other things, but each young man can come away with a Bible in his hand. The Ladies' Union Mission Society has made this possible.

PREPARING FOR MARDI GRAS.

[New York Post.]

New Orleans is preparing for Mardi Gras, which will be celebrated next Tuesday, with more expense and splendor than ever before. For a week applications for accommodations at the hotels have been refused, while the boarding-houses in the French quarter, and in the district adjacent to Canal street, are filled to their limits. Every building on Canal street and in the neighborhood is covered with purple, gold and green—the carnival colors—from most of the residences hang carnival flags, and carnival bunting is twined about the pillars of verandas.

The cost of this annual celebration has seldom been less than $350,000 a year. This sum comes wholly from private subscriptions of the members of a half score or more of secret organizations. Four of them give night pageants, and all of them balls at the old French opera house. Rex is the central organization, and around the court of the king are clustered all the others.

Monday preceding Shrove Tuesday is devoted to the arrival of Rex. The king, who is supposed to come from over the seas, arrives by boat, usually one of the larger private yachts or revenue cutters. He lands in the daytime at the head of Canal street, and then the line of parade goes to the city hall, where the mayor, with a committee of several hundred citizens, delivers the key of the city. This parade consists of a costumed cavalcade preceding the royal car. The parade of floats takes place the next day at noon, when 20 gorgeous floats, drawn each by four covered mules, with negroes costumed as Arabs at their heads, pass through the principal streets. They are preceded and followed by all the military organizations in the city, and a dozen or more military bands. At night two other organizations parade through the brilliantly lighted streets. Maskers in the most grotesque costumes fill the streets all day and all night.

QUEEN WILHELMINA VISITED THE HOSPITALS.

[New York Times.]

Two days before Queen Wilhelmina's banns were published she went the rounds of several hospitals, making long and friendly visits in the wards and giving flowers to all. At Bronovo, one of the most important hospitals, which is supported by private funds, she seemed greatly interested in and conversed with many of the patients. For several months a young Boer has been treated in the hospital for an ailment contracted in South Africa. He was most anxious to see the Queen, who was greatly interested in him and inquired how he was feeling. Instantly the reply came: "Now that I have seen you, I feel much better, Your Majesty."

An amusing scene took place in the room of an old man from Brabant. The doctor found him in great glee after the Queen had been there and said to him:

"What makes you so happy?"
"Oh, Her Majesty has just been here."
"What did she say to you?"
"She thanked me."
"For what?"
"Why, I congratulated her upon her approaching marriage, of course."

The Queen went through all the rooms at Bronovo, which are mostly private, and visited the laboratory, toward which she contributed a handsome check last year. To all the children in the hospital she gave presents of dolls and other toys.

The fact that five cinematograph exhibitions were a feature of the popular entertainments on the eve of the wedding day reminds me of an amusing incident. During the various entertainments given after the queen's engagement and while Her Majesty and her fiance were on a visit to their royal relatives in Germany cinematograph pictures were taken. These have been shown here, and to the surprise of the simple Hollanders, Hertog Hendrick is seen boldly stepping out, walking in advance of the queen. As the Hollanders have not been greatly impressed with Hertog Hendrick's ease and elegance of manner on the few occasions he has appeared in public, they have made a mental note of this revelation of the cinematograph.

LIFE SAVERS MUST BE MODEST.

If They Ask for a Gold Medal They Will Not Receive It.

If you have saved somebody's life and you want the United States government to give you a medal, do not go to the United States life saving bureau and tell the story of your heroism in person to Captain Charles A. Abbey, inspector of life saving stations, for if you do you will not be awarded the medal you seek.

This is not a law, but it is the advice of Captain Abbey. It would seem that such advice was not necessary, but all the persons who do heroic deeds have not a sense of modesty. A few days ago a life saver called on Captain Abbey and told the story of his latest heroic deed. The man had saved nine lives, and he has been given several medals by societies. Now he wants the Secretary of the Treasury to give him a gold medal, the highest award for heroism that it is in the power of the government to bestow. This medal is never awarded to a person unless he has saved a human life at the risk of his own. Captain Abbey listened to the story of the man's heroism and told him to write to General Superintendent Kimball of the life saving service, stating the facts in the case and asking to be rewarded.

"This man will not be given the gold medal. It is not the custom of the department to award the gold medal to any one who blows his own horn," said Captain Abbey. "If a man has performed an act of heroism which he thinks entitles him to the gold life-saving medal, he should not apply himself for the award. He should get some friends to make the application for him. The board which bestows the awards likes the hero to show some modesty."

Captain Abbey is a member of the board. He says that he is frequently visited by medal hunters and their friends. The proper way to secure a medal for a deserving hero is for his friends to call the attention of the superintendent of the life saving station to the act of heroism and to furnish the department with a detailed statement of the case.

In New York city there are living today 24 men who have been awarded medals by the Secretary of the Treasury for saving lives. Of this number 15 were awarded gold medals for saving lives at the risk of their own, and the remaining 12 have been given silver medals for heroism in saving the lives of others when they did not materially risk their own lives. If a man can swim and he jumps into the water from a moving steamer and rescues a drowning person by sustaining the person in the water until succor arrives, it does not necessarily follow that he risked his own life, and he may not expect to be awarded the gold medal of the life saving service. The silver medal is generally awarded in such cases, unless the conditions are such that the rescuer actually imperiled his own life. It may have been that the act was performed on a dark night, while the waves were running high and the steamer was far from shore, and the probability was that the rescuer would not be picked up for some time. Then the act might be considered as one sufficiently heroic to merit the gold medal.

A short time ago a case was called to the attention of Captain Abbey of a German who jumped from a Sound steamer, and sustained a man who had fallen overboard until the steamer stopped and picked them up. The act was performed in daylight, and was not attended with great risk, for, although the man who had fallen could not swim, the rescuer is a noted swimmer. Captain Abbey says that he will probably be awarded the silver medal.

"If the rescue is performed from a wharf," said Captain Abbey, "or a rowboat or slow-moving vessel like a scow, there is comparatively little danger if the life saver knows his business. All the members of the life-saving service are trained in this kind of work, and they know how to approach and grapple with a drowning person. The rescuer must approach the drowning man from behind, and be careful in grappling with him that the man does not climb up on him and sink him. There is only one thing to do with a drowning person who fights, and that is to hit him over the head and render him insensible. In the warm weather the crews of the life-saving stations go into the water and practice saving each other. One man impersonates the drowning person and another the rescuer. They fight each other in the water, and the conditions of actual rescue are simulated as nearly as possible. This drill has made our men expert at the business of rescuing drowning persons."

But few medals are awarded members of the life saving service. The government considers that as heroism is the business of the members of the service, and they are paid to do this kind of work, and enter into it voluntarily, they are not entitled to special recognition, except in exceptional cases, when great bravery has been shown and men have exceeded the ordinary duty required of them.

Although the government does not show great sympathy with the heroism of the members of the service, the general public does. One of the evidences of public interest in the life savers is the great quantity of presents that are constantly arriving at the office of the life saving service in this city from all parts of the country, from persons who have faced the peril of the sea and feel that they owe a debt to the life savers. Captain Abbey says that not a week passes without a quantity of gifts for the men at the stations. Clothing, dainty eatables, magazines, books, and knickknacks of all description are sent by warm-hearted persons to the local office for distribution among the stations along the Atlantic coast.

Four gold medals and three silver medals have been awarded to members of the New York police force by the United States life saving service for heroism in saving the lives of drowning persons. One member of the force, Michael Gorman, has been awarded both the gold and silver medals. He was given the gold medals for the rescue of Fannie Starkweather from drowning in the East river September 7, 1878, and the attempted rescue of a boy July 8, of the same year. Previously to that he was given the silver medal for the rescue of two men from drowning in the East river November 18, 1876, and September 4, 1877. Patrolman John Sanders was given the gold medal for the rescue of several persons during the summer of 1883, at the great personal risk of his life. Thomas Farley received the award of a gold medal for his numerous rescues of drowning persons in the East river during the years 1877 to 1880, inclusive. Another gold medal man is Philip C. Bleill, who holds the record of rescuing 18 persons from drowning at various times.

Captain Godfrey H. Macdonald of the First United States cavalry is the hero of one of the most brilliant and daring rescues of a drowning man ever performed in the harbor of New York. The gold medal was the reward of his act. On the night of August 11, 1892, Captain Macdonald leaped from ferryboat Atlantic in the mid-stream of the North river to assist a man who had fallen overboard that inquired into this act of heroism was swift, and the waves ran high. Captain Macdonald succeeded in sustaining the man until the ferryboat turned around and a life line was thrown. The board that inquired into this act of heroism reported that "the action was one of extraordinary heroism and daring."

Another noted rescue was the act of heroism performed by J. Schuyler Crosby when yacht Mohawk was sunk in a squall in New York harbor in July, 1876. At the peril of his life Mr. Crosby swam ashore with Miss Edith May, and he made heroic efforts to rescue others on the ill-fated yacht. He was awarded the gold medal of the life saving service by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernooy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Ready Today

The Newport Journal is a seven-column quarto paper, the same as the Daily News, and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previous six days in the original form, making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today, will contain as its leading features:

Newport's Representation in the General Assembly.
Governor Benedict Arnold's Position in Rhode Island.
Population of Rhode Island by Cities and Towns.
Newport's Ice Harvest.
Lincoln's Anniversary Observed.
Dissolution of an Old Business Firm.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents, or will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

The undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of

ALEXANDER SNELL,

late of the Town of Tiverton, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of Tiverton, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ALFRED H. HOOD,
29 Bedford St., Fall River, Mass.
Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 15, 1901.

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton, viz.:

Benjamin Buckley, 32 Stone St.

TRANSFER.

Thos. H. Kearns, Jr., from 29 Stone St. to No. 5 Stone St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, March 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY,
Town Clerk.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, etc.; also Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants; Plantene, Jadoo Fibre and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County "Seed Potatoes" is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.—For New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Generally fair tonight; Sunday fair; variable winds, becoming westerly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Copious rains have fallen in the northern Pacific coast states, but in other sections of the country the weather has continued fair during the past 24 hours. The barometers have fallen over the greater portion of the country, and this morning are below 30 inches, except over the Southern states from Florida to southern California, the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. The lowest was 29.3 inches north of Montana and nearly the same over the provinces and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The temperature is generally higher. At 8 a. m. it was 22 at Eastport, Portland 18, Northfield, Vt., 20, Boston 20, New York 30, Washington 26, New Orleans 48, St. Louis 28, Chicago 22, St. Paul 16, San Francisco 51.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	31	42	44
Barometer,	29.50	29.50	29.50
Wind,	N W	N W	N W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Sun rises	6 h 40 m
Sun sets	17 h 17 m
Moon rises	4 h 59 m
Length of day	10 h 37 m
Day's increase	1 h 33 m
High water	5 h 22 m; 17 h 50 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Sun rises	6 h 39 m
Sun sets	17 h 19 m
Moon rises	5 h 19 m
Length of day	10 h 40 m
Day's increase	1 h 36 m
High water	6 h 19 m; 18 h 40 m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Sun rises	6 h 38 m
Sun sets	17 h 20 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	10 h 42 m
Day's increase	1 h 38 m
High water	6 h 51 m; 19 h 22 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Sun rises	6 h 34 m
Sun sets	17 h 21 m
Moon sets	18 h 20 m
Length of day	10 h 45 m
Day's increase	1 h 41 m
High water	7 h 41 m; 20 h 05 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Sun rises	6 h 35 m
Sun sets	17 h 23 m
Moon sets	19 h 49 m
Length of day	10 h 45 m
Day's increase	1 h 41 m
High water	8 h 29 m; 20 h 50 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, February 18, 21 h 45 m, W.
First Quarter, February 25, 13 h 28 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 04 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 13, 8 h 00 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Purse; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation; 7th page.
Sale of Furniture; 4th page.
Masonic Hall—Recital; 6th page.
Royal Baking Powder; 6th page.
Lost—Gold-Bowed Glasses; 7th page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Iron Beds; 1st page.
Tiverton Pro. Court—Snell Estate; 4th page.
Seabury Co.—Men's Enameled Bals; 8th page.
Burlingame & Carry—Strawberries, etc.; 8th p.

For Sale.

For a short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
181 Thames St. Telephones 272 and 436

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets,	$355,375.69
Surplus,	215,575.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

For Sale. Small Lots.

Three small building lots on Prospect Hill street near Spring street. Prices of lots reasonable and location central.

Plat showing locations for and ground floor plans of houses at this office.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames St.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, FUNERAL DIRECTOR

And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

SALE OF FURNITURE.

A sale of furniture will be held at 154 Broadway,

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901,

From 3 o'clock to 5 P. M.

Among the articles to be sold are a piano, dining room table, refrigerator, kitchen stove, piazza chairs, sofas, bookcase and a lady's bicycle.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate Agent,

JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.

Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Estate, Pelham St., For Sale.

Mr. Taylor, sole agent for the "Tenney" Estate on upper Pelham street, consisting of house and grounds lying between the Wilbor and Swinburne residences, offers it for sale.

Area 20,818 square feet.

Excellent house with all modern accommodations. Close to Touro Park.

Telephone 220. Hours 9 morning till 6 evening.
OFFICE 131 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DIED.

SNOW—In Providence, 15th inst., Henry F. Snow, in his 80th year.

SMITH—In Providence, 14th inst., Cynthia A., widow of Captain George H. Smith, in her 71st year.

GRANEY—In Providence, 14th inst., Mabel Graney, in his 40th year.

WILLIAMS—In Apponaug, 13th inst., Mary, widow of George H. Williams, in her 80th year.

SPAULDING—In Belleville, 15th inst., William A. Spaulding, in his 60th year.

GRAY—In Elmore, Vt., 13th inst., George Gray, a native of Little Compton, R. I., aged 77 years.

SKINNER—In Fall River, 15th inst., Mrs. Jas. Skinner, aged 60 days, 11 months and 19 days.

HULL—In this city, 16th inst., Sarah, daughter of the late John and Lydia Hull, aged 81 years.

KELLY—In this city, 15th inst., at her residence, 35 Washington street, Elizabeth, wife of Frank Kelly, aged 41 years.

Funeral Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., to St. Joseph's Church at 2:30, by special train to St. Columba's at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames St. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

"Better out than in"—that humor that you notice. To be sure it's out and all out, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Sale.

1, Cottage near Broadway, 2d Ward, all modern improvements,	$3,500
2, Cottage near Thames street, 4th Ward,	2,500
3, Cottage, Warner street, rents for $180,	1,800
4, Lot, Gardiner street,	875
5, Lot, Congdon avenue,	175
7, Cottage on Broadway,	5,500

Some excellent cottages and half houses for rent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
94 Broadway.
Telephone No. 869.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE!

Davidson Bros. in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

A large private house, 49 School street. This property must be sold at once to settle up an estate. Bids will be received by

EUGENE SCHREIER, Trustee,
148 Thames Street.

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER STOVE

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Apply to Goddard & Barlow, rear 200 Thames street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. E. F. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 26, Newport.

For Sale,

A FEW VERY FINE.

Light Brahma Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER.
FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Peckham & Manchester, is this day dissolved.

WILLIAM A. PECKHAM,
CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.
Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Peckham & Manchester should make payment to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.
Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St

Corrigan's Express

130 THAMES STREET.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.

Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.

Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking.

TELEPHONE 417-3.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26,

The Best Things To Eat

ARE MADE WITH

ROYAL Baking Powder

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes, flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GRAND ARMY UTTERANCES.

Addresses of Veterans of the Civil War, Undermining Their Reputation.

[Boston Herald.]

Looking at a group of Grand Army men who had come together in Boston, a citizen asked: "Is it that I have changed, or that these men have changed, that I have lost the respect I once had for them?" A possible answer to this question is found in reading the account of the closing session of the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held recently in Faneuil Hall. The subject to which the addresses of the comrades seemed to be chiefly turned was that of securing a regular service pension for all honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors who had served in the civil war. One speaker said that "it was time that the men who fought in '61-65 should stand up in their boots and tell the Congress of the United States what they wanted—a pension that will keep them out of the poorhouse." Another said that "it was time the veterans were forced above mendicancy;" while Commander-in-Chief Rassieur intimated in his address that "President McKinley had proved unfaithful to them, and that, unless before March 4 next he showed signs of a willingness to support their cause, it would be necessary for them to make their protest against his inaction publicly known.

It is addresses of this class which, we think, account for the change of public sentiment referred to in the remark we have quoted above. In the years immediately following the close of our civil war, there was throughout the Northern States of the Union a profound respect, and even reverence, for those who had fought the battles of the nation and sustained the integrity of the country. There was then that kindly, sympathetic regard for the veteran soldier or the wounded soldier which one likes to see generally entertained, because it is a recognition of that quality of public service which leads the door to sacrifice, if need be, health and life at the call of duty.

It was this public feeling of regard for those who had served in the Northern army that led to the drafting and the passage through Congress of pension laws incomparably more generous in their character than any that the world had ever before known. Other men, in other times and in other countries, have fought for the honor and safety of their country, and have either lost life or suffered serious physical disabilities as the outcome of their efforts. But instead of treating its soldiers as all other countries had treated theirs, and as soldiers had previously been treated in the United States, the American people after the civil war decided to accord to those who had suffered in any way from service in the army or navy a grant of aid which astonished the outer world by its liberality, and which, by the increment of time, has made the pension expenditures of the United States larger than the entire army expenditures of some of the great military nations of the Old World, and from 50 to 100 times greater than the expenditures of these other nations in the way of pensions.

What has been the result of this open-handed action? A recognition on the part of the hundreds of thousands of recipients of aid that the people of the United States and its government have treated them not merely justly, but generously? Not in the least. One would suppose from the addresses made at Grand Army encampments that the pension record of the United States for the last 30 years had been an illustration of national penuriousness and ingratitude, that those who had risked their lives in saving the country from disunion had been ignored by those whose welfare they had fought to secure, and that the pension system of the United States was not only discreditable to it, but was a standing national disgrace when compared with the pension systems of other countries.

It is this unwillingness to acknowledge what the people of this country have done, these repeated and insistent demands for more, this appeal to organize for the purpose of forcing a payment of larger gratuities, that is undermining the reputation of the Grand Army, and is likely to more seriously weaken it as time goes on, and younger men come to the front who have no personal recollection of the trials of our civil war.

One would suppose by these demands for a general service pension that the honorably discharged sailors and soldiers of the civil war were practically all paupers; for these comrades assert that general assistance of this kind is needed to keep them out of the almshouses. If such was the case, the experiences of that war which ended more than 35 years ago must have been exceedingly demoralizing to those who served in the Northern army. Are those who fought in the ranks of the Confederacy equally demoralized and suffering? Through all these long years they have received not a cent of donation; not that they from the cause deserved it; but their mental and physical condition when the war ended can certainly have been no better than that of their adversaries who were in the Northern regiments. And yet these Southern soldiers are certainly not candidates for the almshouses. After the war was over those of them whose physical impairment was not complete turned their attention to various means of earning their livelihood, and the vast majority of those of them who are living are now as well off as the average of those of their neighbors who did not go to the war. Why should Northern soldiers and sailors have undergone a different experience? To end in the poorhouse is the fate of but a minute fraction of our people. Why should it specially confront those who have served in our army, particularly when these are those who can make no claim for aid because of physical disability? We cannot believe that the veterans of our war are men of the demoralized condition that these oratorical comrades would make out. But the assertion that they do form a great class among the incompetent and the unsuccessful is one which, while it does not tend to secure a service pension, certainly forces upon the American people an opinion, not to their credit, of those whom they would gladly honor for their past services.

TOO COLD FOR THE ASSESSORS.

There is a notice on the door of the office of the assessors of taxes in the City Hall which reads as follows: "The assessors are in the collector's office, Room 10, upstairs." They lasted just one day in the regular rooms, and will try to get along in the collector's office until the carpenters are through in their rooms, and the weather moderates so that they can remain in them without risking their health too much. It is expected that a report from an expert on the proper way to heat these rooms will reach the committee on public property in time to be of use when the assessors want to use the rooms in 1902.

FIGHT ON A FREIGHT CAR.

Battle Between a Brakeman and Two Highwaymen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—On top of a box car at the rear end of a rapidly moving freight train William J. Bennett, a brakeman, gave battle to two highwaymen last night. One of the bandits had a revolver, and with that one Bennett clinched. They rolled and tumbled about together on the top of the swaying car, each endeavoring to hurl the other from the train. After a desperate struggle Bennett succeeded in getting his adversary in a position where he was able to throw him from the car without going with him.

At that juncture the confederate of the robber came into the action. He saved his companion and in a scuffle with the brakeman struck him from behind with a billy and rendered him unconscious. Angered because of his narrow escape, the robber who had been worsted then set upon Bennett as he lay helpless, and pounded him mercilessly over the head and face with the butt of his revolver, inflicting a dozen wounds and knocking out several of his victim's teeth. After searching Bennett and securing a small sum of money and a silver watch it is supposed that the robbers jumped from the train and made their escape.

The assault took place on a train on the Lake Shore tracks between Forty-third and Fifty-first streets. Bennett did not recover his senses until the train reached Englewood. There the train was moving slowly, and with blood streaming from his wounds Bennett climbed down the side of the car and fell from the train into the arms of Yardmaster Flaws. The injured man was taken to the Englewood Union Hospital.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

At the Central Baptist Church tomorrow the pastor, Rev. W. D. Mackinnon, will preach in the morning on "Mutual Helpfulness and Encouragement," and in the evening on "An Evening in the Upper Room."

Contractor H. T. Knowles yesterday began work on the Eustis cottage, recently purchased by Mr. John Price Wetherill. An addition to cost about $5,000 will be built and the whole place will be put in first-class condition.

The ice in the bay has begun to break up and come down the river, Dutch Island harbor being filled with floating ice.

Ducks are very plentiful in the bay.

Mr. Clarke began cutting ice this morning and had his gang of 20 men at work until 12 o'clock, when it was decided that the ice was too soft to handle. The ice averaged between five and six inches. The small house is about one half filled.

The North Church Sewing Society has arranged to give an oyster supper at the Hazard farm this evening.

General Manager C. E. Weeden of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company was in Wickford today, conferring with Mr. Hawkins, the new manager of the Sea View Railway Company, in relation to connections for the coming summer.

There seems to be more trouble in the northern part of the island in regard to animals turned loose in the road. This time horses are causing the trouble. They got into a yard at night and ate part of a stack of hay, doing considerable damage.

WARMER WEATHER.

The weather today is a decided change from the kind that has prevailed for the past two weeks or more. The mercury is above the freezing point, the wind is from the south, the sun is shining brightly, it feels comfortable out of doors, and the ice is melting. Incidentally, the mud which has been accumulating on Thames street for the past week is becoming solvent and is attaching itself to pedestrians, but every one feels so joyful over the change in the weather that they stand the mud. Yesterday the street commissioner had men and carts on Thames street, removing some of the accumulation and today he lost a good chance to remove more of it.

Roasting Chickens, Broiling Chickens,

Turkeys, Capons.

3 dozen Eggs, $1.
4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.

—AT—

Brown's Market.

SALE POSTPONED.

Restraining Order Against the Collapsed Nonantum Company.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States district court today by the creditors of the Nonantum Worsted Company of Newton, and a writ, returnable Monday, February 18, was issued. The proceedings also involved a restraining order to prevent the sale of the property of the company under the foreclosure of several mortgages, advertised to take place at Newton today.

The sale of the property of the company, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in New England at the time of its collapse three years ago, was postponed at the last minute on account of a restraining order issued by the United States district court, on behalf of the creditors of the company, who have filed a petition in bankruptcy against the concern.

The sale today was to have been made on the foreclosure of two mortgage deeds given by William R. Dupee and David J. Lord to the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company of Boston, and on six other mortgages given to secure two promissory notes signed by George F. Hall, payable to the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company, one of which was for $100,000 and the other for $58,000. The sale had been duly advertised and everything was in readiness for it to proceed, when the restraining order was received. The order was signed by Judge Lowell. The sale was postponed until Saturday next.

The Nonantum company was compelled to suspend operations about three years ago on account of poor business, and since that time it practically has been shut down. The concern employs about 1,500 men.

JUDGE PHILLIPS OF ILLINOIS.

A Soldier in the Civil War and on the Supreme Bench Since 1893.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—Judge Jesse J. Phillips of the supreme court of Illinois died last night at his home in Hillsboro, Ill., aged 61 years. Judge Phillips enlisted as captain in the Ninth Illinois volunteer infantry during the civil war and was breveted colonel and brigadier general. In politics he was always a Democrat. He was twice nominated for state treasurer, but was defeated both times. He was elected judge of the Fifth circuit court of Illinois in 1879, serving until 1893, when he was elected to the supreme bench.

Appointed to a Professorship.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Professor James M. Townsend of Boston, a graduate of Wesleyan University, has been engaged as professor of mathematics to Pennington seminary, to succeed Professor John O'Hanlon, son of President O'Hanlon of the seminary. Professor O'Hanlon will leave in June for Southern California, in the hope of regaining his health. Professor Townsend was formerly a student here.

Restrained from Increasing Its Capital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A temporary injunction was served today on the officers of the American Smelting & Refining Company who were present at the company's meeting in Jersey City, restraining them from increasing the capital stock. The injunction will be argued next Tuesday before Vice Chancellor Stevens. The officers of the company desired to increase the capital stock in order to take in the Guggenheim refinery.

Suffering with Fever and Not Permitted to Land.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—A Jewish family of six persons who arrived here yesterday on the mail steamer from England were found to be suffering with fever and the United States immigration commissioners decline to allow them to proceed. The family was sent back on board the steamer, as the Canadian authorities refused to allow them to remain in Canada.

All Quiet in Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Havas agency despatch from Madrid, received here this afternoon, says all is quiet here.

MRS. HARRISON.

The death is announced in Philadelphia, at her late residence, of Mrs. Jane Potter McClelland Harrison, widow of James Brownson Harrison of Derbyshire, England, and mother of James C. Harrison of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby of Newport. She was the daughter of a Scotch-Irish gentleman of an excellent old North of Ireland family, well connected, and was herself a woman of remarkable attainments, a fine linguist and an accomplished musician, having been educated in Dublin and Paris. Her quiet manners and shrinking from everything like notoriety caused her to form no wide circle of acquaintances, such as her education and talents might have drawn around her in her new foreign home, but in the small circle of friends in which she did move

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

X.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Senator Champlin of Block Island is in town.

—Mr. W. M. Mills is confined at home by illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones returned to New York this afternoon.

—Mrs. John Gilpin gave a whist party last night at her home on John street.

—The southeast wind this afternoon took the drift ice out of the harbor with the tide.

—Mr. August Belmont left Palm Beach yesterday for Garnet, S. C., where he has a shooting box.

—The Hazard Whist Club will have its whist party Monday evening next in the Hazard Memorial hall.

—It is understood that steam yacht Electra, owned by former commodore E. T. Gerry of the New York Yacht Club, is for sale.

—Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give dinners at their New York residences tomorrow.

—Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly has issued invitations for three dinners, to be given at her New York residence February 21, 25 and 28.

—Carpenter S. C. Brearley is detached from the Training Station and ordered to examination for retirement, and thence home to await orders.

—The following are registered at the Perry House: C. C. Strang, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell and J. J. Fay of New York; C. E. S. Boyton of Boston; James H. Hayden of Washington, J. A. Huestis of Providence and J. B. Clarke of Baltimore.

—The first entertainment by the pupils of Miss Lillian E. Maher will be given in Masonic hall Tuesday evening. Miss Maher is well known as a reader. Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner will sing and Miss Pauline G. Sheehan will play, to vary the program.

—The funeral of the late Michael Kirby took place this morning from St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Father Deady officiating. The members of Court Pride of the City, Foresters of America, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body and furnished the bearers.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Winthrop Astor Chanler his villa on Bath road and the Cliffs to Thomas Hitchcock of New York for the season of 1901. This villa has undergone extensive alterations and improvements since it was occupied last year by the same lessee.

—The soft weather today broke up the ice up the bay and a lot of it drifted into the harbor—much the largest supply of the season. There is considerable floating ice up the bay, but it does not bother the General, whose bows look as though they had had some hard knocks during the cold weather.

—The police commission met for the first time in its new quarters in the new City Hall last evening, and according to the official bulletin, appointed two new special policemen, William J. Ehrhardt and Henry T. Williams, and granted Nicholas Stevens an eating house license.

—The engagement of Miss Justine Cutting, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, to Mr. George Cabot Ward is announced. Mr. Ward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, and his family originally came from Boston. Miss Cutting made her debut about two years ago, and is very popular in society.

—Mr. Lloyd Warren sailed on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa with his sister, Mrs. Robert Goelet, for Genoa, today. Steam yacht Nahma has been placed in commission and is awaiting Mrs. Goelet and her daughter in Nice. There will be a cruise in the Mediterranean. Mrs Goelet and Miss Goelet will not return, it is understood, before next season.

—Yesterday a detail from Battery H, Seventh Artillery, was sent from Fort Adams to Fort Wetherell, at the Dumplings, to garrison that post. The detail is in charge of Sergeant Boyd and includes Corporals Aiken and Healey and 18 privates. They took possession of the new barracks, which have just been finished, and will look after the government property at Fort Wetherell.

—At Grace Church, New York, today Miss Esther Morris Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, the architect, was married to George M. Woolsey of London, a son of Mrs. Padelford and a nephew of Mrs. William Jaffray. Among the bridesmaids were Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Euretta Kernochan and Miss Belle Gurnee. A reception followed the ceremony at the house of the bride's mother.

—Private Daniel O'Brien of the marine corps arrived here this morning from China, where he took part in the fighting. He reported that his brother-in-law, who was also in the marine corps, was killed in China in one of the engagements. He was well known here as Sergeant Major Ellsler, drum major of the Second Artillery Band. When his enlistment in the artillery expired he joined the marine force and was sent to Asia. Both Ellsler and O'Brien married Newport women, two Harrington sisters, who are now living in Boston.

MR. OLNEY AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

[Boston Herald.]

We doubt if Mr. Richard Olney is taking very much interest in the proposal of his name as a candidate for the Presidency just now, but it appears that there is a trend of feeling toward him in that relation on the part of leading Democratic politicians. The disposition to take the ground that Mr. Bryan has had his day is marked, and we are inclined to think that Mr. Bryan himself acquiesces in it. A large majority of the Democratic national committee are said to be of that opinion, and the thoughts of many of them are said to be turning toward Mr. Olney as his successor. Mr. Olney does not live in a pivotal state, politically speaking, but other considerations may easily overbear any objections of this character. Nobody questions that Mr. Olney is a man of fully Presidential size, and he is also one who combines a prudent conservatism with a mind well open to the advance of thought in our day on political topics. We are not disposed to anticipate unduly what is to be three years from now, but we are much inclined to believe that when that time arrives it will be difficult to find a man who better represents the opposition to the policy to which the dominant party of the day is now tending than Richard Olney.

Glenwood Ranges.

Handsome, convenient, Bakes to Perfection

That's the whole story of the Glenwood. Is there any real good reason why you shouldn't have a labor-saving

GLENWOOD?

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

Eye Strain

Nerve Loss.

Consider how incessant is the use to which the eyes are put and how exact the adjustment demanded for sight always equal and adapted to every change in position and distance.

The nerve compels the eye to these instant adjustments, but with destroying over-effort if there be defects in the refractive media or muscular system.

Thus the simple act of seeing, when done despite such defects, requires an expenditure of nervous force which, though unrecognized, is unremittingly and abnormally great.

NO CHARGE FOR TESTING.
OVER 21 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 100 Bellevue Avenue.

"INCENDIARY CROOKS."

Reported to Have Left Chicago to Work New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The big hotels of the city were fairly alive with detectives last night. The National Hotel Men's Association informed the New York association that the band of "incendiary crooks" which have been at work in the hotels of Chicago have started for New York. Their plan is for one man to take a room, start an incendiary fire and escape. When the hotel guests run out of their rooms in alarm the "pals" of the "firebug" rush in and rob them. The gang is said to number about 20 men. The police have descriptions of some of them and the names of a few.

VAUDEVILLE MANAGERS.

Western Men Preparing to Wage War on Eastern High Salaries.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Record says: Western members of the Vaudeville Managers' Association of the United States are secretly preparing for strife with their Eastern associates. The ability of the eastern managers to pay higher salaries than the Western men and thus secure all the best attractions is said to have started the trouble, which threatens the disruption of the so-called trust.

For two days Morris Meyerfeld and Charles Ackerman of San Francisco, president and vice president of the Orpheum Company, have been in Chicago in conference with the managers of the Chicago opera house, the Olympic and the Haymarket and it is asserted that negotiations have reached a point where the papers for the sale are being prepared. When the sale is completed the Western managers will be in a position to offer united opposition to the Eastern managers and it is said that unless the latter discontinue their custom of giving performers extravagant salaries open warfare will be declared.

Broke Down Off Block Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, Feb. 16.—Steamer Essex, of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company, broke down this morning when about three miles southeast of Block Island.

Our Entire Stock of

Girls' Dresses

—AND—

Boys' Kilts,

CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLES IN FLANNELS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, ETC.

MARKED DOWN

AT COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A SMALL PRICE.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

The Oasis Cattery

Newport, R. I.

FIFTY-THREE FIRST HONORS

Two Seconds, One Third.

STUDS:

Champion "KING MAX" (black), 1st special, Boston, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
Champion "HIS MAJESTY" (white), 1st, Boston, 1898; Boston, 1899; Philadelphia, 1899; New York, 1900. Special Beresford Club silver medal; best white, male or female, Boston, 1899; 2d, Rochester, 1901.
VICTOR (solid [illegible]), 1st, Boston, 1900.
PERLEY (silver [illegible]), 1st, Boston, 1900.
TWILIGHT ([illegible] chinchilla).
GLORY ([illegible]).
POLARIS (white, [illegible]).
PACEMAKER ([illegible]), 1st, Philadelphia; two Beresford silver medals, Philadelphia, 1900.
ASPIRANT ([illegible]) 1st, Philadelphia.
DAN CUPID ([illegible]) 1st, Philadelphia.

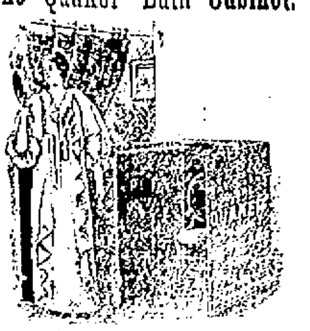
QUEENS:

CHAMPION COSSET ([illegible]), 1st, Philadelphia, 1899; 1st, Rochester, 1900; 1st, Boston, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; silver Beresford Club medal, best [illegible], male or female, at Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester; silver cup, best female in show, Philadelphia, 1899.
CHAMPION MARIE ([illegible]), 1st, Boston, 1899; 1st, Boston, 1900; 2d, Philadelphia, 1899; 1st, Rochester, 1900; 1st, New York, 1901; two silver Beresford Club medals, best black, male or female, Philadelphia, 1899, and Boston, 1901.
JEWEL ([illegible] white with blue eyes), 1st, Philadelphia, 1899; 1st, Rochester, 1900; 2d, Boston, 1901; silver medal, Philadelphia, best white, male or female.
MISS INDIA (solid [illegible] shell), 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; Beresford Club medal, best [illegible] cat not white, blue, silver, smoke or tabby, at Rochester; silver cup and two specials, best long-haired female in show, at Rochester.
MADRIGAL (solid [illegible] shell), 1st, New York, 1901.

The above records every cat shown from

THE OASIS CATTERY.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over [illegible] happy users.
Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths in your own room.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,

167 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK
AGENT FOR NEWPORT

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

SPECIAL.

Boston Roast, 10c. and 12c. per lb
Delicious Cann'd Beets 2 cans for 25c.
Sirloin Steak, 16c. and 18c. per lb.
Rolled Corned Beef, As usual.

H. F. ROONEY 251 Thames St.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White

USE

Cream of Cucumbers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

12 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, February 18.

Matinees Commencing Tuesday.

—THE—

HARCOURT COMEDY CO.,

SUPPORTING

Ethel Fuller and Charles K. Harris.
OUR OWN CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday Evening,	"Master and Man."
Tuesday Matinee,	"Sapho."
Tuesday Evening,	"Prisoner of Andersonville."
Wednesday Matinee,	"Blow for Blow."
Wednesday Evening,	"Beacon Lights."
Thursday Matinee,	"Gypsy Queen."
Thursday Evening,	"Pay Train."
Friday Matinee,	"Beacon Lights."
Friday Evening,	"O'Day, the Alderman."
Saturday Matinee,	"Pay Train."
Saturday Evening,	"Knobs of Tennessee."

PRICES: Evenings, 10c., 20c., 30c.
Matinee, 10c., 20c.

Seats on sale Saturday, Feb. 16, at box office.

RECITAL

—BY THE—

Pupils of Miss Lillian E. Maher,

Teacher of Elocution and Physical Culture,

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, Soprano,
Miss Pauline G. Sheehan, Pianist,

MASONIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19, 1901,

At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at Newport One Price Clothing Co.'s and at Jas. H. Barney, Jr. & Co.'s Piano Store.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.

Tels. 1584 and 2131 (use either).

Week Beginning Monday, Feb. 18.

MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday,

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

ANNIE RUSSELL

IN R. MARSHALL'S COMEDY ROMANCE,

"A ROYAL FAMILY."

As presented for the past six months at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

SEAT SALE OPENS FEB. 14.

PRICES: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c., 25c.

N. B. Mail orders accompanied by check or money order will receive prompt attention.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 238 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 76 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

We have a pure, sweet

APPLE CIDER.

Weber's German Malt Extract.

PELEG BRYER,

25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Close Relations Shown by Family Afflictions.

Revival of Kingly Functions Raises Serious Questions.

[Copyrighted, 1901, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother. William." This is the telegram Emperor William sent the empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries. This close tie may shortly bring about another death-bed meeting of King Edward and his imperial nephew. English court rumor gives Empress Frederick but a short lease of life, and King Edward will no more allow his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did Emperor William consider the Berlin celebrations when he went in haste to Osborne. Thus, once more, the two rulers who are rivetting the attention of the world may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotions have the strongest play.

That meeting, apart from its sad domestic cause, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and Germany and in the rest of the world. The feeling of Germany on the subject of Emperor William's pro-English tendencies, known throughout the world, thanks to the antagonistic comments of portions of its press, finds its counterpart in England, though it is not so fully developed or freely expressed. Now that the emperor has gone, many people are asking: "Is the King going to follow Emperor William's example and be an emperor in the true sense of the word?"

The recent kingly functions, with all the outward signs of power, have made Great Britain realize for the first time in many years that it is still a country under a monarchy. Indeed, several papers are urging the King to exert pressure on the ministers to eradicate the abuses in the army and push the war in South Africa. Many persons are seriously pondering on whether King Edward is going to rule or reign. There is all confidence in his tact and common sense. But the sudden restoration of monarchical splendor and power and the keen sympathy between the German emperor and King Edward make many loyal subjects anxious about the future. The first sign of this is the suggestion of an increase of the King's income. Mr. Henry Labouchere and many others have no hesitation in openly opposing it. Reference is frequently made to the small incomes of the Presidents of the United States and France. There is little doubt that Parliament will grant larger supplies, but this action will not serve to reconcile the country to its new conditions.

"The English people," bluntly says this week's Today, "would not tolerate a king who sought to rule as well as reign." To those who have only read the King's utterances and have not seen the recent functions the cause for any such remark is hidden. The functions attending the new reign have been so spectacular that the quaint rights of the people handed down from commonwealth times escape notice. Before the members of the House of Commons were called to the House of Lords, Thursday, the clerk of the house read a bill for the better preventing of certain clandestine outlawries. This bill was invariably read for hundreds of years before a King's speech was heard, in order to assert the right of lieh Heroes to transact business without reference to any authority but its own organization.

The court is watched with keen interest. No one desires the King to forget old favorites, yet there is a clearly expressed wish that some of these be not rewarded with official positions. The appointment of Sir Francis Knollys, who was secretary to the King while the latter was Prince of Wales, to be secretary of His Majesty meets with universal approval and is taken as a good omen. Sir Francis is the son of the King's former tutor. They were playfellows together.

A humorous result of the British German "entente" is evident in the moustaches of the inhabitants of the West End of London. That upward and outward twist so associated with Emperor William's moustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Increases with West End barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming lifelong droops into upward curls.

The present session of Parliament promises to be confined chiefly to army and Irish affairs, though the king's income and improvements in the condition of the poor may take up some time.

The war in South Africa has been talked threadbare. The determination of the government not to alter in the slightest degree its attitude towards the Boers is clearly recognized on all sides, and though this will not stop the futile debate the country is not likely to follow it with any interest.

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent (Conservative) is to move that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other British colonies be consolidated upon a commercial basis, and that Canada's example be followed by granting the empire's products fiscal preference. Both parties generally agree that something of this sort is necessary, but nothing is likely to result, the leaders maintaining that the time and conditions are not yet ripe for such an important step.

Intimate friends of Mr. Richard Croker openly declare that he will never re-enter political life in America. Those who have seen Mr. Croker recently noticed his physical weakness, which is said to be a form of nervous melancholia, entirely opposed to his usual activity. A number of American racing friends who know Mr. Croker intimately say that while he will probably return to the United States during the coming summer he is utterly tired of political work and would gladly pass over the control of Tammany Hall to younger hands.

High School Building Burned.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 16.—Fire destroyed Rock Island's splendid high school building, entailing a loss of $19,964 with insurance of $15,000.

Fire Caught in a Coal Bin.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 16.—A dwelling owned by Reuben D. Neal, on Sachem street, occupied by J. H. Pilsbury and Charles E. Dupar, was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire that caught in the coal bin, this morning. Myron A. Poole lost $600 on goods stored in the upper story. Pilsbury and Dupar lost $200 and the damage to the house is $3,000; all covered by insurance.

West Point Professor Dead.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Colonel Peter S. Michie, professor of the department of natural and experimental philosophy, died this morning after a short illness, from pneumonia. He was 75 years old and had been on duty here as a professor since 1871.

MARRIED IN NEW YORK.

A pretty wedding took place in New York Thursday morning, when Mr. John H. Finn of this city and Miss Elizabeth A. Reilly of New York were married in Holy Cross Church, by Rev. Dr. McCready of New York, assisted by Rev. Philip Cronan of St. Mary's Church in this city. Miss Katherine G. Reilly, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. William H. Finn of this city, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride looked exceedingly well in a gown of pale castor cloth, with hat to match.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, 418 West Forty-fourth street, followed by a reception, which was attended by a large company of friends, including a number from Newport and other places. Many valuable wedding presents were received.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Finn left for a short wedding tour to Washington. They will be at home at their residence in this city after March 1.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Rev. Byron Gunner is in New Haven.

—Drift ice is very noticeable in the bay.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James have gone to California.

—Officer William P. Denman is confined at home by illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will soon sail for Europe.

—Miss Holland gave a dance last night in honor of her dancing pupils.

—Miss Daisy Christmas is visiting Miss Nellie Comstock at Narragansett Pier.

—Mr. James N. Arnold, the historian, was guest of Mr. William H. Arnold and family this week.

—Miss M. E. Martin, sister of Councilman Martin, and Miss M. Morris are visiting in Providence and Boston.

—Colonel Frank A. Arnold of Providence has been guest of Mr. E. T. Banting at Longmeadow, Middletown.

—Mr. August Belmont has so far recovered from his recent illness from typhoid fever that he is able to play golf at Palm Beach, Fla.

—Trinity Church clock has showed standard time 0.50 for quite a while, though whether it is a. m. or p. m. the public is in doubt.

—Mrs. Cadwalader Jones gave a tea yesterday in honor of Miss Caroline Drayton, who with her father returned from Europe a few days ago.

—Captain F. E. Chadwick, president of the Naval War College, will be entertained at the Hope Club, Providence, today, and is expected to make an address.

—At the Gospel Workers' mission, Thames street, Monday evening Rev. Edward M. Mix of Rockland, Mass., will preach on "The Doctrine of the Holy Ghost."

—Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ambain sailed today on steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa for Genoa and other Mediterranean ports.

—There will be a union meeting of the Salvation Army and the Friends' Church in the Salvation Army hall this evening, the services being conducted by Evangelist George W. Crom of Boston.

—An enjoyable whist party was given Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. E. Cunningham. The first prizes were taken by Miss N. O'Neill and Mr. John McHenry of Taunton, while the booby prizes were secured by Mrs. C. Clarke and Mr. W. Cayquette.

—The Pleasant Hour Club gave its pre-Lenten social in Music hall last night, and it was a success socially and otherwise. About 100 couples of young dancing people were present and until 1 a. m. enjoyed a pleasant time to the music of the Training Station orchestra and the prompting of P. J. Sullivan.

—Some time ago Messrs. J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co. announced that they proposed to give away a piano to their customers, and since that time they have given checks to purchasers of goods at their store. The time has finally come around when the piano and its future owner are to become acquainted, and tonight at 9 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Barney on Thames street, the lucky one will be known.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended to patients afflicted with the Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to hang on persistently. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

MOST POWERFUL IN THE WORLD.

New Navy Twelve-inch Gun Produces a Sensation in Ordnance Circles.

[New York Sun.]

The new 12-inch gun made for the navy has produced something of a sensation in ordnance circles. It fires a projectile weighing 850 pounds with a muzzle velocity of nearly 2,700 feet per second, or nearly 2,700 foot-seconds, which makes it, in the sense that it will carry farthest, the most powerful gun in the world. Its maximum range, at an elevation of 45 degrees, as calculated by Major Ingalls of the United States artillery, is 22.2 miles.

The army 12-inch gun, found in our coast fortifications, fires a 1,000-pound projectile with a muzzle velocity of 2,025 foot-seconds, and of course a much shorter range. The army 10-inch gun, recently completed at Watervliet arsenal, is expected to give 2,200 foot-seconds of muzzle velocity to a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds; its maximum range, according to Major Ingalls, will be 21 miles (at an elevation of 40 degrees). No European gun can compare with this in muzzle energy.

These striking results in the navy gun have been obtained by the use of a very powerful powder, smokeless, a longer barrel or bore and a lighter projectile. The fixed elements in any gun which affect the muzzle velocity and maximum pressure are: Calibre or diameter of the bore; capacity of the powder chamber, which holds the charge; travel of the projectile in the bore, weight of the projectile. The variable elements are: Quality of powder, weight of powder charge, density of loading, that is, the relative space occupied by a given weight of powder; rate of powder combustion.

In the same gun, therefore, firing a particular projectile, with a particular kind of powder, the muzzle velocity may be varied only by varying the weight of the charge. But in designing new guns all the fixed elements may be changed. In the case of this new gun, the calibre was established at 12 inches, but to obtain a higher muzzle velocity the designer was influenced by the following considerations:

In the first place, the navy smokeless powder, according to Lieutenant Strauss, United States navy inspector of ordnance at Indian Head proving ground, has proved excellent in quality, and in the 6-inch gun, 46 calibres long, gave a muzzle velocity of over 3,000 foot-seconds, with 17 tons pressure; and it is expected that in the new 50-calibre guns now building, it will give the same or a greater velocity with less pressure.

In the next place, the smokeless powders have the remarkable property of giving greater velocities and lower maximum pressures in the bore than the old powders. This is due to the fact that they are slow-burning powders, and although the maximum pressure is less the aggregate pressure on the projectile, while it is in the bore, is greater, consequently the projectile has a higher velocity.

The longer a projectile remains in the bore the longer the gases act on it, consequently increased length of bore (limited by friction in the bore, and the time the powder takes to be entirely consumed) must give increased velocity. Experiment has shown, however, that beyond a certain point nothing is gained by increasing the length of the gun; moreover, excessive length means great weight and unwieldiness of the piece. The best length of bore depends on the powder and other considerations, and has generally been determined by calculation, in the large calibre guns, as it is too expensive to test experimentally.

Finally, having obtained increased muzzle velocity by the use of a good powder and by increasing the length of the bore, the projectile may be made shorter, and still be steady in its flight, with a consequent further increase in velocity. The length of the projectile is determined among other considerations) by what is necessary to prevent it from "tumbling," or rather by what will keep its joint steady to the front, on which condition its accuracy largely depends. But the greater the velocity the less the tendency to tumble, hence a fast-moving projectile need not be so long as a slow-moving one to obtain this result. But a reduction in weight of projectile (there being less matter to move) still further increases the muzzle velocity, and this element is therefore also effective in giving greater muzzle velocity.

To sum up, then, the new navy gun uses an excellent smokeless powder, giving high velocities combined with low pressures; it is 50 calibres long (which is not excessive), while the army gun is only 40; it fires an 850-pound projectile, while the army gun fires one of 1,000 pounds, and since the diameter is the same in both the length of the former is less.

These are the main factors that determine its great power; but, of course, there are many other elements involved, and the designer did not find the problem so simple as appears from this brief explanation.

HAZING AT A GIRLS' COLLEGE.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

"Talk about hazing with tobasco sauce and gymnastics, it isn't in the same class with the test through which the students at a New England college for women put a masculine visitor," said the man with bashful tendencies. "I was near the college and concluded to kill two birds with one stone by viewing the building and calling on a friend, a student there, at the same time. I presented myself at the hall where my friend lived and sent up my card. An intellectual-looking girl who, I guess, was a student, ushered me into a parlor and left me.

"I found myself in a corner of the room with a door at my right and another further along at my left. I had just time to glance around when a young woman came in at the right and passed me by with an intent look which just escaped being a stare. She didn't stop, but disappeared through the door at the left. Another followed and another, and finally they came in a regular procession. I didn't believe that so many persons could be housed in a building twice the size of that hall, and I am sure that most of the young women passed twice. Accordingly she gave a chance which took in all of men from the part of my hair to the style of my shoes.

"By and by, when everybody that could be alarmed had inspected me often enough my friend came down. I learned that I had been suffering from one of the college customs. She had not received my card until my inspection was about ended. I thought one inspection of me would satisfy them, and I called again, to undergo the same ordeal. Now, I have other acquaintances there and as soon as one appears in the line I stop her and make her talk to me until my friend comes. The telepathic doesn't stop the procession, but it relieves the embarrassment."

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SCALLOP FISHERIES.

Act Providing for the Licensing of Boats and Other Regulations.

An act having directly to do with the scallop fisheries of the state was reported to the house of representatives yesterday by Mr. Metcalf of Richmond, chairman of the committee on fisheries, with favorable recommendation. The act is the outgrowth of suggestions made to the committee in the course of a hearing on an act presented by Mr. Curtis of Providence, designed to cover the changes desired. It provides for the licensing of boats, and makes other important changes.

Section 1 provides a fine of $20 and imprisonment for not more than 30 days for any one taking scallops between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Section 2 provides a similar punishment for any person whose boat takes more than 25 bushels of scallops, including the shells, in one day.

Section 3 provides a similar punishment for any person taking scallops by dredging between January 1 and September 1, although persons are not prohibited from taking scallops legally caught and bedded on private grounds, between January 1 and April 15.

Section 4 provides similar punishment for any one taking seed scallops or having them in his possession, without immediately restoring them to their natural beds.

Section 5 is one of the most important sections, and is as follows: "Every person, before engaging in the taking of scallops, shall obtain from the commissioners of shell fisheries a license for his boat or boats, the fee for which shall be $5 for every boat thus engaged. And every person who shall take any scallops from the waters of this state without first obtaining such license from said commissioners, shall be fined $20 and be imprisoned not more than 30 days; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from taking one bushel of scallops per day for his own use; and, provided, further, that no boat shall be allowed to have more than two men, each of whom shall be allowed one bushel for his own use."

Section 6 provides that no person not a citizen of the state shall be allowed a license, that all licenses shall expire December 31 and that for every license there shall be paid to the clerk of the commission 25 cents for his own use.

Section 7 provides that the commissioners shall provide a number for every boat licensed, the number to be black, eight inches in length, and exposed in a conspicuous place on a white surface, the deputies to keep a record of all such licensed boats.

Section 8 says that every person opening scallops while catching them, or who throws the shells into the scallop bed, and every person who shall throw back into the water a starfish, shall be fined $20 and costs and imprisoned not more than 30 days for each offence.

Section 9 says that possession of any scallops between April 15 and September 1 shall be evidence of a violation of the chapter, and every person shall be fined $20 and imprisoned not more than 30 days.

Section 10 provides that the commissioners of shell fisheries shall appoint four deputies, one from Bristol, one from Kent, one from Newport and one from Washington counties, whose duties it shall be to enforce the provisions of the chapter.

Section 11 says that the fines incurred under the provisions of the chapter shall inure, one half to the use of the complainant, and one half to the state.

Section 12 says that the several district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas division of the supreme court over all offences under the chapter, and to the full extent of the penalties specified, though the right of appeal is given.

Section 13 repeals Chapter 173 of the General Laws, "Of the Scallop Fisheries," and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Section 14 is the enacting clause of the act.

RUSHING THE BRISTOL CUP DEFENDER.

Brisk work is being pushed on the new cup defender at Bristol, to get the craft finished and ready for launching three weeks previous to the time determined upon. The designer is pushing everything relative to the construction to the limit, for the express purpose of launching the first week in April, instead of the last in that month. Those who are in a favorable position to know say that from the present advanced state of the boat the rigging and stepping can be accomplished in five weeks more, unless there is some unavoidable accident or delay. If this program is carried out, the Bristol boat ought to be partly tuned up before the Boston boat is rigged.

CLOTHING.

Overcoat Reduction.

No. 5644 Brown Beaver, $28.00, now $20.00

No. 5053 Crombie's Oxford Elysian, $28.00, now $22.00

No. 1926 Brown Worumbo, $27.00, now $18.00

No. 1929 Black Ratina, $28.00, now $17.00

No. 8045 Wide Wale Diagonal, $33.00, now $20.00

No. 62611 Scotch Freeze Ulster, $30.00, now $20.00

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Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co. From Foot of Market Square, Newport. October 1, 1900. Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:35, 8:15, 10:05 A. M.; 12:50 (Mail), 12:50 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:45 A. M.; 12:00 (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30 (Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:00, 5:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 6:15 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—**6:30, **6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

* To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected by long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of the company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island. Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Baker, leaves Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning from Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co. "THE WICKFORD ROUTE" IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1900.

	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:15	*5:25
Providence, arr.,	11:50	3:15	5:50	7:05
Boston, arr.,	1:15	4:30	7:00	8:15
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:38	10:00	7:00
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE				
New York,	*12:02	*5:02	*10:00	*8:45
Boston,		10:00	1:00	5:00
Providence,		11:14	2:30	6:14
Newport, arr.,	6:55	1:00	4:00	7:45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

R Washington Express due Harlem River junction, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 4:44 A. M.; Baltimore, 5:30 A. M.; Washington, 6:40 A. M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED—Situation as clerk in a meat market; good reference. Box 54, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, or to take care of elderly person, by one experienced in nursing; no objection to going out of the city. Box 51, Daily News Office.

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WANTED—A capable girl in a small family; must be a good cook and laundress. 25 Pond avenue.

ENGINEERS, Firemen, Machinists and Electricians. New 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent free. GEO. A. ZELLER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A gardener; one of experience, and who understands the care of a gentleman's estate and the culture of hot-house fruit. Address, giving references, Box 55, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young woman who understands the work to set type in the Daily News Job Room. Apply at once.

WANTED—Moler's Barber School, New York City. More students wanted. Eight weeks completes. Tools donated. Positions guaranteed when through. Can earn free scholarship, board and transportation. Illustrated catalogues free.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pair of rimless, gold-bowed glasses. Finder will be rewarded upon leaving at Levy's, 76 Broadway.

LOST—Small purse, containing small sum of money (some in gold). Finder please return to 61 Prospect Hill street and receive reward.

LOST—A marten fur collar, between Cotton's court and Mrs. Schleith's, on Washington square. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to Knull & Anthony's.

LOST—In the vicinity of Thames and Young streets, gentleman's sealskin hat. Please return to 23 Kinsley wharf and receive reward.

FOUND—A young dog came to Mr. Willard's, Kay[illegible] avenue, which the owner can have on proof and by paying for advertising.

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TO RENT—Upper tenement at 16 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

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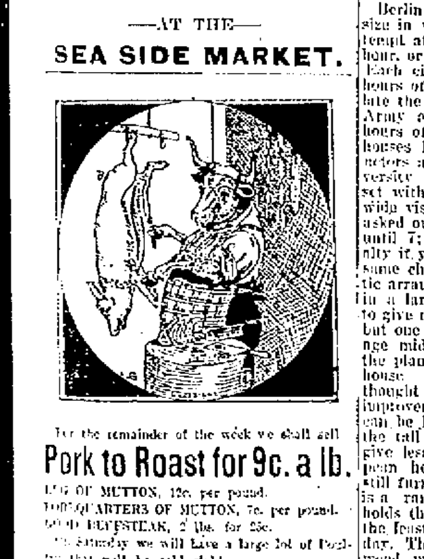

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Langley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN GERMANY.

The Servant Problem as Perplexing in the Fatherland as in America.

[New York Post.]

Harassed American housekeepers struggling with the "servant problem" grow unpatriotic in their woes; and if they have had some slight experience of life abroad are apt to think of a return to it as the only relief from their present discomforts. But the question of domestic service in European cities is coming to be as important to all concerned as it is in American. The little glimpse the visiting American gets of the inner workings of European households tells as little the truth of the condition of things below the surface as would appear to a visitor in some of our homes. The women of high station in every country leave the paid housekeeper and maitre-d'hotel to struggle with the trials of domestic service, but for the average housekeeper the troubles are much the same everywhere. In the larger cities of Germany, and particularly in Berlin, the problem is as pressing and as harassing to the average housekeeper as it is in New York; more so, in fact, if that were possible. It is now almost impossible, housekeepers complain, to find a servant in Berlin who will work for any wage; and the German lower-class women, who formerly vastly preferred domestic service to factory life, now crowd the mills and workshops, while housewives fill the employment bureaus week after week with anxious, appealing faces.

Things have been growing steadily worse in Berlin until scarcely any good servants are to be had; nothing but the organization of domestic servants, as proposed by the Radicals, appears to offer a solution of the difficulty. This organization would force the housewives into giving better terms and conditions of life to their servants; thereby would be offered inducements to honest, industrious, better-class girls again to take up domestic work. Whatever may be the truth of the matter elsewhere, there can be no doubt in the mind of one who has studied the problem in Berlin that the employers have been sadly at fault, owing perhaps not so much to individual negligence and thoughtlessness as to conditions arising out of the city's rapid growth and peculiar social usages. The rapid growth of the city from a slow provincial town to a modern metropolis in less than 30 years has brought about conditions of social life, and therefore, of domestic service, in Berlin as prevail nowhere else. The old, patriarchal methods of German housekeeping, still to be found in smaller cities and country towns, have given place, in part, to newer methods. These methods, however have been largely in the line of outer pomp and show, leaving the cumbersome arrangements of heating, lighting, marketing, etc., untouched—a combination which naturally must prove disastrous to mistress and maid alike.

Berlin is probably the only city of any size in which there is absolutely no attempt at anything like a general dinner hour, or even at uniform business hours. Each circle of professions has its own hours of business, which naturally regulate the household-meal arrangements. Army and official circles have certain hours of duty; banking and commercial houses have their own hours; writers, actors and artists theirs; and the university and the schools form another set with other hours. If you have a wide visiting-list in Berlin, you may be asked out to dinner at any time from 2 until 7; hopeless dyspepsia is the penalty if you do not keep in one set. The same chaos runs through all the domestic arrangements. The exigencies of life in a large city compel the housekeeper to give more of her time to social duties, but one servant is the rule in the average middle-class Berlin household, and the planners of the Berlin apartment house have not until very recently thought it fit to introduce any modern improvement where only one servant can be kept. The rooms are heated by the tall tiled stoves, which, it is true, give less trouble than any other European heating arrangement, but which still furnish enough work for a girl; gas is a rarity, and in the simplest households there are three or four lamps, at the least, to be cleaned and filled every day. The bare floors, painted or hard wood, must be scrubbed every day, and the rugs shaken out.

The servant is expected to do the marketing alone or with the mistress of the house, and as the tradespeople do not send any but very large orders to the house the girl must carry everything home. She blacks the boots, brushes the clothes, and is expected to be ready to run down the three or four flights of stairs any number of times a day. Running water is only in the kitchen and the bath-room, so that all the water for the washstands in the rooms and for the scrubbing must be carried from room to room. For all this work, the Berlin servant receives wages ranging from $3 a month at the lowest to $5 or $6 a month at the highest rate. In addition, she receives useful presents of clothing, etc., at Christmas, besides $5 in money; and the employer pays half the interest on the state insurance policy. If the servant does most of the marketing herself, she has a chance to eke out her scanty wages, for the merchants in her vicinity will pay her a commission for the daily trade of the house. All this would not be so bad as it is, in spite of the inadequately small pay for so much toil, were it not for the primitive methods of feeding the servants in most Berlin households.

The American way of sending the food from the table to the kitchen is the exception in Berlin. There are several other methods in use. One is to give the girl a certain sum of money each week, and let her "find herself"; another is to portion out the food to the girl for each meal. The first is the easier for the housekeeper, but a direct temptation to dishonesty on the part of the servant; the second safer in this respect, but clumsy and time-robbing. Where the mistress of the house gives her servants their food, the general rations are coffee and a slice of brown bread in the morning; later in the forenoon more brown bread, with sausage or cold meat; dinner of meat and vegetables and more brown bread; sausage or cold meat at supper. A bottle of beer is usually given at dinner and supper, even in those families where the girl is paid to provide her own food.

The crowning disgrace of Berlin service is the manner in which the great majority of girls are housed. Until within the last few years, Berlin architects appeared to design houses solely with an eye to space-saving; comfort and convenience were minor considerations. The only provision made for the servant in by far the greater number of apartments was a sort of mezzanine over the pantry or the bathroom, lacking light, heat, or ventilation except from the door, barely high enough in most cases for the girl to stand upright, and entered only by means of a ladder. In a few exceptional cases this space is large enough to contain a bureau besides the bed and chair; a few fortunate ones have half a window running up into their attic from below. A basin in the kitchen is often the only provision for cleanliness; the housekeeper is unusually considerate who provides a wardrobe in the hall for her servant. The discomfort and unhealthfulness of such an abode, particularly when the mezzanine is over the bathroom and toilet, is apparent at once, and the only wonder is that Berlin servants have stood it so long as they have. The idea that care for the comfort of her servant would result in better work and a lightening of her own labors does not appear to occur to the average German housewife, and only a few enlightened ones are now recognizing the turn affairs have taken, and are pleading for a better term of service to bring back a better class of girls to do the work. Some few advanced thinkers encourage the plea for a servants' organization, choosing rather to give a little higher wages and a little more thought to the housing and feeding of their fellow-housemates than to putting up any longer with the insolence and the slovenliness of the only sort of servant now to be had in Berlin.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

OFFICIAL STATUS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

[Fall River Globe.]

Apropos of the recent discussion in the Dutch Parliament over establishing the official status of Queen Wilhelmina's husband and settling the question of what emoluments he shall be entitled to, a writer in a contemporary recalls the agitation over similar questions in England, at the time of Victoria's marriage to the then Duke Albert. On the whole the treatment accorded him was rather shabby. It may be interesting at this time to be informed as to some of the circumstances relating thereto.

Following the young Queens' announcement, which she made in person, to Parliament, of her betrothal to her German cousin, Lord Melbourne, who was then premier, caused an act to be introduced providing that the usual annuity made to former British royal consorts—a quarter of a million—should be settled on Victoria's husband. This propositin met with vigorous opposition and the ministry was finally compelled to be content with a grant of $150,000 a year. But humiliating as this was to Prince Albert it was but one of a series of mortifying incidents. The Tories, to whom this royal match was obnoxious, under the lead of the Duke of Wellington, took advantage of the fact that Albert had not been described in the bill presented by the government as a Protestant prince, thereby giving a pretext for raising a doubt as to his religious faith. As is well known, under the laws of England no Catholic can occupy the throne and by taking a consort of tha faith, the reigning queen would under the statutes of the realm forfeit the crown. Despite the assurances of Baron Stockmar, the prince's representative, says the writer mentioned above, that inquiry on this point "was needless, as the House of Saxony, from which Albert was descended, had been the chief supporter of Luther in Europe, this was not considered satisfactory, as certain high churchmen considered Luther a dissenter, and insisted that the prince be required to subscribe to the 39 articles of the faith of the Episcopal church. * * * Other uneasy people wanted the marriage service changed, because they doubted whether the Queen could consistently swear to obey a foreign prince."

When the subject of settling his position at court there was considered a further indication of a disposition to make things uncomfortable and embarrassing for the worried bridegroom—to "rub it in," as it were, was manifested. The Queen was extremely anxious that he be given the title of king consort, which had been bestowed on Queen Mary's husband, Philip of Spain. But Lord Melbourne saw that the popular opposition was too great to be overcome. He put her off with evasions as long as possible. When she finally insisted on a direct answer, he replied: "For God's sake, let's hear no more of it, ma'am; for if once you get the English people into the way of making kings you will get them into the way of unmaking them." The title of prince was finally conferred upon him but by royal patent only and not by act of Parliament. This was another occasion of annoyance to the consort since the title was regarded by foreign princes as one of courtesy only.

When it came to assenting to the insertion of a clause in the naturalization bill giving the prince precedence for life "next after Her Majesty, in Parliament or elsewhere, as Her Majesty might think proper," there was more opposition and for the sake of peace the ministry compromised by striking this out of the bill and allowing the question of precedence to be dealt with by the Queen. Not until 17 years later was the title of prince consort conferred upon Albert. While in after years he ingratiated himself in favor with the English people and enjoyed a large degree of popularity, Prince Albert's path to the reserved seat beside the throne was not, it will be seen, strewn with roses. The particular one that he plucked bristled with thorns.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the minor yet still noteworthy results of the Queen's death is that there is now, for the first time in nearly 60 years, no Prince of Wales; though there may be one any day. The Prince of Wales and the heir apparent have so long been identified the one with the other that many have come to regard them as inseparable. Such, however, is not the case. The title of Prince of Wales is not hereditary, but is specially bestowed in each case by royal patent. Despite the old legend about Edward I presenting his son to the Welsh as their prince, it seems pretty well settled that the first Prince of Wales actually and legally constituted was the famous Black Prince, who was thus proclaimed by his father, Edward III. And when that prince died, the king, regarding the title as non-hereditary, by another patent proclaimed his, the late prince's, young son Richard to be Prince of Wales. The next Prince of Wales was Henry of Monmouth, son of Henry IV, but he, when he was King Henry V, did not make his son Prince of Wales. Henry VI revived the title for his son Edward, and Edward IV did the same for his son Edward. The next Prince was Arthur, son of Henry VII, and as he died without issue and before his accession to the throne, the title was passed on by royal patent to the second son, Henry. But the latter, when Henry VIII, did not bestow the princely title upon his son, who became Edward VI. Henry and Charles, sons of James I, next successively held the title, and then there was no prince until the son of George I received the title. Next came Frederick, son of George II and father of George III—"Fred, who was alive and is dead"—who was succeeded in the title by George III. The next prince was he who became George IV, and after his death the title was dormant until it was revived, in December, 1841, for its latest holder, the present king.

Such is the story of that princely title, which may now be conferred upon the present heir apparent, or may not be, at the pleasure of the King. The heir apparent, however, who has hitherto been Duke of York, now becomes also, as a matter of hereditary right, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew—the last being the title under which his father was known when he visited the United States. The title of Duke of Cornwall dates from March 17, 1337, when it was conferred upon the Black Prince. It is thus the oldest dukedom in England, and belongs by right to the eldest surviving son of the sovereign. Thus George III was Prince of Wales, but was never Duke of Cornwall, because he was not a king's son. The present Duke of Cornwall is the twenty-third of the line. We must, by the way, dismiss the popular legend concerning the origin of the three ostrich plumes of the Prince of Wales's coat of arms. They are said to have been taken from the crest of the King of Bohemia, who was vanquished and slain by the Black Prince, the first Prince of Wales, at Crecy. It is a fine legend, credited by Macaulay in his poem of "The Armada," in the reference to "Bohemia's plume," * * On that famed Picard field." But alas for romance! The facts of history seem to be that the King of Bohemia did not wear three plumes and did not fall at Crecy!

DRIVING APPARATUS TO FIRES.

[New Bedford Mercury.]

Engineer Dahill of the fire department of New Bedford, in joining with the other members of the board of engineers in a desire to dispense with civil service rules in the selection of drivers for fire apparatus, said that men were needed "to drive expensive pieces of apparatus through the streets at high speed—something which requires a good head." This seems to us an argument in favor of appointments under civil service regulations, but Mr. Dahill insists it proves the desirability of the abolition of the system.

It must be that the first qualification in the mind of the engineer is that the apparatus shall be driven "at high speed," whereas we believe the "good head" to be the more important qualification. We are impelled to tell again a story which we have told before, in illustration of the wisdom of the civil service examination for drivers from the most intelligently developed point of view. A driver for the New Bedford department was declared to be ineligible through lack of ability to pass the examination, and a city official expressed his views to a civil service commissioner. "Here is a man who would drive through hell to get his engine to a fire," said the official, "and your civil service rules prohibit us from employing him." "Ah, yes," said the commissioner, "there you have told the whole story and prove our side of the case. We no longer want men who will drive through hell. The idea of racing machines to fires has been abandoned by the up-to-date departments. We want men with a head, who will deliver the apparatus in condition for duty at a fire, not rattle-brained drivers who will drive headlong, endangering lives and apparatus as well. The civil service examination gives us a man with a head."

There is no excuse for driving horses at a dead run to a fire. Recently three or four pieces of apparatus went down Union street and not a driver had control of his team to the extent that he could have avoided a collision in normal situations which might have arisen. There was a narrow escape from crashing into an electric car which came around the corner of Second street. It was providentially averted, no thanks to the skill or judgment of the engine driver. If it had occurred the apparatus would have been demolished and men might have been killed. It is important that fire apparatus shall reach the scene of a fire promptly, but there is no justification for imperilling lives to save property. The idea of running horses to fires has long been abandoned in the large cities and elsewhere where intelligence rules.

In the play which Irving has made familiar, Mathias goes stark mad at the sound of the bells. This seems to be expected of the members of the New Bedford fire department. When the alarm rings the horses come plunging and snorting to the pole, and it seems to inspire many of the firemen to plunge and snort likewise. The exhibition is barbaric, and if civil service rules will bring men with well balanced heads into the department, civil service rules are greatly to be desired.

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A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of all catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

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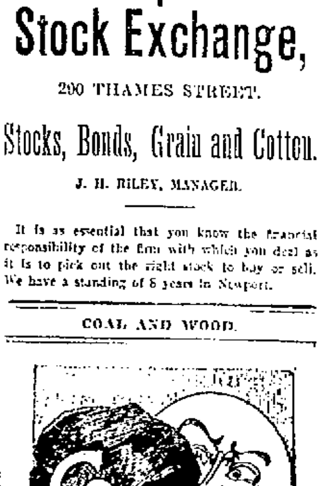

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 52, Amalgamated Copper 89¾, Atchison 58, Atchison preferred 89¼, Burlington 143½ to 144, Brooklyn Transit 78, Erie 29, Erie first preferred 65⅞, Federal Steel 52¼, Louisville 92⅞, Missouri Pacific 90, New York Central 140½, Northern Pacific 84⅝, People's Gas 101⅝, Rock Island 125½, Reading 33⅞, Reading first preferred 75⅜, St. Paul 152⅞, Sugar 137½, Southern preferred 16¼, Southern Pacific 46½, Tennessee Coal 63, Tobacco 117, and Union Pacific 84¾.

10—There were changes extending to a point or more in various stocks, some of them gains and some losses. The tone of the speculation was much confused. Burlington opened wide on the sale of 6,000 shares, selling at 143¾ to 144, compared with 145¼ last night. St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, General Electric and Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred were up a point each. Smelting broke sharply, selling down 2¾ and the preferred stock yielded a fraction. The Steel stocks were also heavy, Steel & Wire and Federal Steel going down almost a point. Denver & Rio Grande declined a point.

11—Opening prices were immediately shaded with the heaviness of the Steel stocks and the absence of any important demand was a depressing factor. The Grangers and Steel and Copper stocks, Pacifics, Tractions, Coalers and Sugar all gave way decidedly, some of them yielding well over a point from the opening. There were a few gains of importance, including 2½ in National Steel preferred and a point each in Evansville & Terre Haute preferred and the Sloss Steel issues. Toledo, St. Louis & Western, newly dealt in, sold at 11 and rose ⅝ further, and the preferred sold 17 over yesterday.

Closing—Money on call, nominal; no loans; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, weak and nominal at $4.87⅝ for demand and $4.84⅜ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 @ ½ and $4.88½ @ 9; commercial bills, $4.83¾ @ 4; silver certificates, 62 @ 63; bar silver, 61⅝; Mexican dollars, 47⅝; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, steady. The market was pushed up in the second hour under the lead of Burlington, which rallied 2⅜ to 145, with heavy buying. Delaware & Hudson touched 171½, an advance of four points. Tin Plate was strong at a gain of 2½. Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred rose 3⅞ in all, and Illinois Central nearly 2. There were rallies extending to a point in other stocks, but the general response was not enthusiastic. The bears attacked the market promptly and vigorously, on the showing of the heavy decrease in surplus in the bank statement. Delaware & Hudson reacted 2, St. Paul 1⅞ from the top, Burlington 1½, New York Central and Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred 1⅜, and Sugar, Tin Plate and Federal Steel about a point each. General Electric was weak at a decline of 5½. The amount of stock dislodged at the decline was not large and Burlington and Delaware & Hudson were supported and scored recoveries to the top. This checked the selling elsewhere but rallies were not important. The closing was dull and heavy generally below last night's level.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Weekly bank statement (five days): Loans, increase, $10,733,000; deposits, increase, $16,735,100; circulation, decrease, $73,300; legal tenders, decrease, $640,100; specie, decrease, $2,677,000; [illegible] reserve, $12,852,450; decrease, $7,510,175.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	21¾
Am. Hoop Com.	31½
Am. Sugar Com.	136⅞
Am. S. & W. Com.	51⅞
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	91
Am. Tob Com.	117¼
Am. Smltg Com.	[illegible]
Am. Tin Plate	67
Am. Ice Com.	30⅝
Anaconda	43½
Atchison Com.	57¼
Atchison Pfd.	88¾
Balto. & O. Com.	91¼
Balto. & O. Pfd.	87¾
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	77¼
Canada Southern	57¼
Ches. & Ohio	40¾
Chi. Bur. & Q.	144⅞
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	150⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	124½
Chi. & N'western	171½
Col. Fuel & I.	47
Con. Tob. Com.	45¼
Del. Lack. & W.	193½
Del. & Hudson	171½
Gt. North'n Pfd.	191½
Fed. Steel Com.	—
Fed. Steel Pfd.	82½
Glucose Sugar	45½
Louis. & Nashv.	91⅞
Manhattan Con.	117⅞
Met. Traction	152⅞
Missouri Pac.	[illegible]
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	[illegible]
Nat. Stl Com.	47¼
Nat. Tube Pfd.	103
N. Y. Central	145⅞
N. J. Central	154
Norf. & Westn.	47⅞
North Am.	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Com.	83⅞
Nor. Pac Pfd.	87¼
Ont. & Western	33¼
Penna. R. R.	149½
Peo. Gas (Chgo)	101
Pressed Steel	37⅞
Reading Com.	32¼
Reading 1st Pfd.	75¼
Rep. I. & S. Com.	16⅝
Southern Pac.	4[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	67½
Southern Ry. Com.	21
Southern Ry. Pfd.	74
St. L. & S. W. Com.	27
St. L. & S. W. Pfd	50½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pac. Com.	84¼
Union Pac. Pfd.	85¾
U. S. Lea. Com.	13⅝
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	75
U. S. Rubber Com.	[illegible]
Wabash preferred	31¾
W. & L. E. Com.	15⅝
W. & L. E. 2d. preferred	32¼
Western Union	89

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ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
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Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains.

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STRAWBERRIES, Pineapples and Roe Shad.

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At Special Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, blue and white, tan and white, black and white,

19c. per pair, 3 pairs for 50c

These prices are far below value.

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If your mail box does not suit try the

BOND STEEL MAIL BOX;

Made of heavy plate steel. Price of mail box, with steel post and stand, $2.50.

I have them on hand, so you will not have to wait for me to send for them. Please call and examine.

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That elegant 400-dollar

Gabler Upright Piano

Will be given away to the holder of the lucky number. You can get a coupon for every

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HOW MANY COUPONS HAVE YOU?

BARNEY'S 154 Thames Street MUSIC STORE

Bargains!

Whole Preserved Strawberries,	15c. per can
Blueberries,	12c. " "
1-2 lb. tins Bensdorp's Cocoa,	29c. " "
Quince Jam,	18c. " "
Peach Jam,	18c. " "
Preserved Raspberries, (Gordon & Dilworth's)	79c. per pkge.
Pilot Wafers, (2 lb. tins)	15c. per tin
Ripe Olives,	21c. per bottle
Pickled Walnuts,	17c. " "
Pickled Limes,	39c " "

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

WHY?

Why do all the large greenhouse men insist on

"Old Company's Lehigh"

Coal to use in their boilers?

WE HAVE IT.

And again, why do all the economical buyers want

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH"

Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

GROWTH OF RHODE ISLAND.

Jamestown Shows the Largest Increase of Any Town in the State.

Census bulletin No. 45 of the Twelfth census of the United States gives the population of Rhode Island by counties and minor civil divisions. The population of the several cities and towns has already been given in these columns, but the bulletin contains other matters of interest. The following table shows the figures at each census from 1790 to 1900 inclusive, together with the increase by number and percentage during each decade in which the national census has been taken:

Census years.	Population.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1790,	68,825	——	——
1800,	69,122	297	.4
1810,	76,931	7,809	11.3
1820,	83,059	6,128	7.9
1830,	97,199	14,140	17.1
1840,	108,830	11,631	12.0
1850,	147,545	38,715	35.6
1860,	174,620	27,075	18.4
1870,	217,353	42,733	24.5
1880,	276,531	59,178	27.2
1890,	345,506	68,975	24.9
1900,	428,556	83,050	24.0

The ratio of increase in the last decade, 24 per cent. is practically the same as in the three preceding, and does not differ materially from the average increase in the decades since 1830. The population is more than six times as large as that in 1790, when the first census of the state was taken. As the total land surface of Rhode Island is approximately 1,053 square miles, the average number of persons to a square mile is 407, an increase since 1890 of 78.9. All the five counties increased in population during the decade, the largest percentage being 28.8 for Providence county and the smallest, 2.1, for Washington county. The population of the several counties for the 1890 and 1900 censuses, with the increase in number and percentage, is as follows:

Counties.	1890.	1900.	Gain.	Percentage.
Bristol,	11,428	13,144	1,716	15.0
Kent,	20,734	24,840	4,106	19.8
Newport,	28,552	32,599	4,047	14.2
Prov.,	255,123	328,683	73,560	28.8
Wash.,	23,649	24,154	505	2.1

The population of the minor civil divisions of Newport county, with comparisons with that of 10 years ago, is as follows:

	1890	1900	Gain.	Ratio.
Newport,	19,457	22,034	2,577	13.24
Middletown,	1,154	1,457	303	26.25
Jamestown,	707	1,498	791	111.88
Portsmouth,	1,949	2,075	126	6.46
Tiverton,	2,837	2,977	140	4.93
Little Compton,	1,128	1,132	4	.35
New Shoreham,	1,320	1,396	76	5.76
Total Co'nty,	28,552	32,599	4,047	14.18

The population of Newport by wards is as follows: First ward, 3,823; Second, 5,298; Third, 4,243; Fourth, 3,942; Fifth, 4,718.

Jamestown not only shows the greatest growth in the county, but in the state as well. Its proportionate gain of 111.88 per cent. is approached only by Cranston, which, however, at 64.79 per cent. is far behind. In 1890 Jamestown had the smallest population in the state, only 707, with West Greenwich second with 798. By the new census Jamestown has passed West Greenwich, Exeter, Charlestown, Little Compton, Barrington, Foster, New Shoreham and Middletown.

Each town in Newport county has gained in population, a distinction which no other county in the state can boast, each of the others having at least one town which shows no increase—in Bristol county Barrington, in Providence county Foster, Glocester, Johnston, North Smithfield and Smithfield; in Kent county East Greenwich and West Greenwich, and in Washington county Exeter, Hopkinton and Richmond. Middletown narrowly escaped getting into the minus column, gaining only 4, but North Kingstown came nearer to the mark than that, gaining only 1.

NAVAL RESERVES BASKET BALL.

This evening at the state armory the teams of the Newport and Bristol Naval Reserves will have a basket ball match which promises to be very interesting. The teams will be made up as follows:

Newports—James and Maher (captain), forwards; McLean, centre; O'Neil and Beattie, backs, with Dinond and Vayro as substitutes.

Bristols—Jounds and Salisbury, forwards; Gladding (captain), centre; T. Anderson and R. Anderson, backs; Conney, substitute.

Lieutenant Charles E. Lawton will be referee, Thomas Ashton and William Riedek umpires, Ensign W. A. Richardson and Boatswain's Mate Briggs time-keepers, and George Congdon scorer.

The Newport team is made up of the best men in the several teams that have been playing in the armory during the winter, and the Bristol team comprises several of the best men of the Young Men's Christian Association team of that place. Mayor Garrettson, members of the City Council and city officials have been invited to witness the games, and it is expected that the guests who have been invited will fill all the accommodations for spectators that the armory affords.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

Fort Adams Designated as Seventy-Ninth and Fort Greble Seventy-Second.

Adjutant General Corbin, in general orders from the War Department, has fixed the designation of all batteries of artillery to conform to the new organization of that arm of the service. The heavy batteries of artillery, of which there will eventually be 126, but of which only 82 are now organized, are hereafter to be known as companies of coast artillery, and they are consecutively numbered in accordance with their alphabetical order and the numerical sequence of the former regiments. Chief interest centres in the organizations which defend the ports on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, in the jurisdiction of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island. Some of these, with their new and old names, are:

Fort Terry, Conn., Forty-third coast: formerly I, Fourth artillery.

Fort Trumbull, Conn., Second coast: formerly B, First artillery.

Fort Adams, R. I., Seventy-eighth coast: formerly H, Seventh artillery.

Fort Adams, R. I., Seventy-ninth coast: formerly I, Seventh artillery.

Fort Banks, Mass., Seventy-sixth coast: formerly F, Seventh artillery.

Fort Greble, R. I., Seventy-second coast: formerly A, Seventh artillery.

Fort Warren, Mass., Seventy-seventh coast: formerly G, Seventh artillery.

Fort Williams, Maine, Seventy-fourth coast: formerly D, Seventh artillery.

SPECIAL OFFICER GENTILE'S CASE.

When the police were trying to unravel the tangle involving the numerous breaks about the city, for which they finally arrested Feraut, they called in the assistance of Special Officer Gentile, whose knowledge of the Italian language and character proved of material assistance to Chief Richards in furthering the ends of justice. The work of Special Officer Gentile proved satisfactory to the law-abiding citizens of Italian birth, who were proud of the good service he rendered.

There are, however, among the Italians some who do not apparently believe in law or the enforcement of law. They left law behind in Italy and came here for freedom. They are against the law, and especially against those who enforce the law, and when a native-born Italian was found to be active in the matter of enforcing the law it became the bounden duty of one of those "lovers of liberty," by name Marco A. Russo, to "throw him down," to use an Americanism.

The object to be thrown heard of this, and having imbibed a number of American traits he proceeded to resent it just as an American would do. He did not use a knife, a stiletto or a pistol; he used his fists, and Marco was out in one round. Then the latter sought the police and preferred charges of assault against Gentile. The latter agreed that he had done the punching, and that while the provocation seemed sufficient to a man it was not a good excuse under the law, so when he was brought before Judge Baker he pleaded guilty and the judge fined him $15 and costs, $17.60 in all. This is more than a week's pay and he was not employed by the police a full week on the burglary case.

The man who was punched, who aspires to be a leader among the Italian residents, gives out the news that he will circulate a petition to have Gentile discharged from the police force. If the car barn robbers only had a chance they would doubtless start a petition to have B. H. Richards discharged from the police force. It is natural for some to be against the police.

WHAT LORD ROBERTS MUST PAY FOR HIS TITLE.

[London Daily Mail.]

Only a rich man can afford to be a belted earl. The unavoidable initial expenses which Lord Roberts will be called upon to pay, should he, as report avers, attain this dignity, will total up to something like £675. The principal item in the bill will be the coronet. This is a circlet of gold, "chased as jewelled," according to the phraseology of heraldry, and with eight pyramidical points of gold, each of which supports a large silver ball, the spaces between the points being filled up at the bottom with golden strawberry leaves.

The manager of a fashionable goldsmith's establishment said that his firm did not receive an order for a full-sized coronet every day. The trade in that article of headgear was seldom brisk, except at a coronation, but he was prepared to make a coronet of 18-carat gold, with jeweled cushion, for 450 guineas.

"We do not stock coronets," he added, "though I remember an occasion on which it would have paid us to have had one in stock. A peer—the first of his line—died, and his executors discovered that in his lifetime he had not gone to the trouble and expense of procuring a coronet. A couple of days before the funeral the executors came here in hot haste for a coronet to place on the coffin of the deceased peer. We could not make it in the time. Probably they overcame the difficulty by borrowing one.

"A coronet of first quality of gold," the jeweler further explained, "will last not only one but a dozen lifetimes. Contrary to the opinion of our American cousins, peers do not wear their coronets while walking or driving in the park. Many of the emblems have not once embellished the brows of their aristocratic owners, and I dare say if we could peep into the exclusive corners of the safe deposit depots we should discover many coronets that have scarcely ever seen the light of day."

Lord Roberts will, in all probability, also find it necessary to purchase a new garter. These beautiful ornaments vary in price. One hundred pounds will purchase a garter with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" worked in gems—diamonds, rubies, and sapphires if requested—and with a buckle of solid gold.

Then there is the robe which a peer must wear on his presentation in the House of Lords. This is of scarlet cloth with three "doublings" of ermine. A peer's rank in the peerage is denoted by the number of bars of ermine which traverse the robe back and front. Thus, a duke has four bars in front and four behind, a marquis has one bar less behind, while an earl has three of each.

The numerous strips which appear to divide the mantle into various parts are supposed to denote that it has been thus torn or slit while its wearer was engaged in fierce combat on the battlefield. In the case of Lord Roberts this tradition of the ancient knights is not meaningless. A peer's robe costs between £40 and £70.

So far as personal decoration is concerned the more serious items of expenditure which a new earl is called upon to defray have been accounted for. But there are many other claims upon his purse. The chancellor of the exchequer demands certain fees for the patent of nobility, and the crown, on behalf of its officers who prepare and pass the patent, requires further fees. Part of this money finds its way to the College of Arms to supplement the salaries of the gentlemen with high-sounding titles who keep the records of that venerable institution.

In addition to the passing of the patent, crests have to be prepared or changed and other formalities gone through. The cost under this general heading may be reckoned at 50 guineas, bringing the grand total up to 10 shillings short of £675.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

At the First Baptist Church the morning subject of the pastor, Rev. B. G. Boardman, will be "The Anchor of the Soul," and the topic in the evening will be "Why should I be Baptized and Join the Church?" A prayer service will be held at 10:15 A. M. and the ordinance of Christian baptism will be administered in the evening.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Fleming, will preach both morning and evening, at the Second Baptist.

At the Union Congregational Mrs. Lillian M. Painton will speak in the morning and the evening service will be conducted by Rev. Alfred T. Painton.

At the First Methodist Episcopal the pastor, Rev. T. B. Chandler, will preach in the morning and in the evening the Daniel men will conduct the services, the pastor assisting.

At the Shiloh Baptist the pastor, Rev. H. N. Jeter, will preach at the morning service, his topic being "The Watchman and the Sword." At 3 in the afternoon there will be a special service at which Elder E. M. Mix will preach, a half-hour praise service preceding the sermon. Elder Mix will preach in the evening.

Rev. P. A. Nordell, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the Central Baptist.

At the First Presbyterian Chaplain Cassard of the Naval Training Station will preach in exchange with the pastor, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Mead will give the fourth in the series of sermons on "Great Questions," the topic being "What is the Basest Trait in Man?"

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Annandale road, the choir will sing at both services.

Rev. Dr. McClelland will preach at both services at the United Congregational. "How a Man may Know that He is a Christian" will be the morning subject; "One Way to Break a Bad Habit" the evening theme.

At the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal the pastor, Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., will preach at the morning service and Rev. George W. Coon of Boston in the evening.

The services at St. George's will be as follows: Holy communion at 8, morning prayer and sermon at 10:45, Sunday school at 12:30, evening service at 7:45.

At the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal there will be public worship at 10:45, with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Smith, on "The Church of Christ," to be followed by the reception of members. In the evening there will be a praise and Gospel service, the subject being "The Joy of the Lord."

There will be services at the Gospel Workers' mission on Thames street at 10:45, 3 and 7:30.

At the Middletown Methodist Episcopal the Sunday school will meet at 10:30 and there will be a preaching service at 2 in the afternoon. In the evening at 7:30 there will be a praise meeting and anniversary exercises in honor of the late Frances E. Willard, for which an interesting program has been prepared under the direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

At the Channing Memorial Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., the pastor, will preach at 10:15, taking for his subject "The Sentence of the Moral Law." Vesper service at 7:30.

The morning prayer meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at 9:30 o'clock. At the boys' meeting at 3 in the afternoon George P. Peckham will speak. The men's meeting in Odd Fellows' hall at 4 o'clock will be addressed by Chaplain Cassard U. S. N.

DEATH OF MISS SARAH HULL.

Miss Sarah Hull, whose death in her eighty-fifth year is announced today, was one of three sisters who resided for many years in the small house on Spring street next north of Mr. Isaac W. Sherman's. One of these sisters, Mary Ann Hull, the eldest, died a few years ago, and there now survives of the three Lydia, who is 86 years old. Another sister, the widow of George Tilley of Warren, is at the Newport Hospital. She is 87 years old.

The Misses Hull were the daughters of John Hull, who was one of the incorporators of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1807, and died in June, 1862, the last survivor of the body of men who established the church. Miss Sarah Hull, who has just deceased, and her sister, Miss Lydia Hull, were among the oldest members of the church. Miss Hull had been ill scarcely a week, from pneumonia, having recovered from the disease itself but lacking vitality to regain strength and health.

LICORICE.

[Chambers's Journal.]

In the Southern Caucasus large tracts of land are covered by the licorice plant. A Scotch gentleman who visited this country from Constantinople had his attention drawn to this potential source of wealth, and erected a factory on the spot for the distillation of the licorice juice. The erection of similar factories quickly followed, so that now a large export trade is carried on in this product, and the peasantry of the district find a remunerative occupation in the gathering and sale of the root to these establishments.

TWO VICE ADMIRALS.

Proposition to Give Sampson and Schley Equal Rank.

Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley will have to wait for promotion until Congress passes a law under which they can be made vice admirals of equal rank, but the other naval nominations for Cuban service made by the President will be confirmed at this session, although by provision in the naval appropriation bill they will be carried as additional officers when advanced to the higher grades, so as not to hinder regular promotions. These are the conclusions of a conference of Senators yesterday, including friends of Sampson and friends of Schley.

The confirmation of Sampson and Schley, as nominated, was frankly admitted to be out of the question, Schley's friends said they would block all the nominations, if it was attempted, as they had done before, but that if Sampson's confirmation was not pressed the nominations of the Santiago captains and the other subordinate officers could go through.

It was suggested that the grade of vice admiral be revived and given to Schley till his retirement next October, and then given to Sampson, but Sampson's friends protested against this as unjust. The proposition to create two vice admirals and make Sampson one and Schley the other seemed to meet with favor. The attempt will be made, but the shortness of time is against it.

If Schley retires in October without promotion, as seems likely, his friends will prevent Sampson's promotion. The only chance for either is in the creation of two places as vice admiral. The Maryland Senators, who especially represent Schley, are therefore working to bring this about. The amendment to mitigate the injustice of the oversloughing involved in the junior promotions put by the Senate in the naval appropriation bill, which is now in conference, will probably be retained. It is as follows:

"That the advance in rank of officers of the navy and marine corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of secs. 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but officers so advanced to higher grades by reason of war service shall be carried thereafter as additional to the number of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him, and all advancements made by reason of war service shall be appropriately so designated upon the official navy list; provided, however, that no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation or dismissal, is an additional number of his grade under the provisions of this act."

Should the Senate confirm the advancement of Constructor Hobson by 10 numbers, as is now expected, he will have the rank usually not attained under 35 or 40 years of active service, and above officers who graduated at the Naval Academy before he was out of swaddling clothes. His promotion will also result in blockading the advancement of several seniors in years.

NAVAL NOTES.

Commander W. H. Everett is ordered to duty as recorder of the labor board at the Boston navy yard.

Commander N. J. K. Patch is detached from the Boston yard to do duty as assistant inspector of the first lighthouse district and to be inspector in charge March 1.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to duty as ordnance officer of that yard.

Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to duty in the ordnance department of the New York yard.

Lieutenant Commander J. Hubbard is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of the fourth lighthouse district at Philadelphia and for duty as inspector in charge March 1.

Lieutenant Commander H. Morrell is detached from the New York navy yard and ordered to the Amphitrite as executive.

Lieutenant Commander G. F. W. Holman is detached from the Yokohama hospital and ordered to the Cavite station.

Lieutenant R. L. Russell is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Albany. Ensign H. J. Elson is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Yokohama hospital.

Naval Cadets H. Evans and H. H. Royal are detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Atlanta.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Warrant Machinist C. L. Phillips is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Yokohama hospital.

First Lieutenant S. Elliott, marine corps, is detached from the marine brigade and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

First Lieutenant C. H. Lyman, marine corps, is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the marine brigade.

The following officers of the marine corps are to be brevetted from June 11, 1898, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba: Captains Charles L. McCawley, to be major; Allan C. Kelton, to be major; First Lieutenant James E. Mahoney, to be a captain; First Lieutenant Herbert L. Draper, to be a captain; First Lieutenant Charles C. Long, to be a captain; First Lieutenant A. S. McLemore, to be a captain; First Lieutenant William N. McKelvie, to be a captain, and Second Lieutenant Melville J. Shaw, to be a first lieutenant.

Rear Admiral Parker of the New York navy yard has received $100 from Captain Folger of battleship Kearsarge which is to be used in furnishing a room in the new headquarters of the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. The money was subscribed by the sailors.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF LONDON BRIDGE.

[Scientific American.]

As far back as the year 1800 a committee, in reporting the condition of the old London bridge, recommended that this ancient structure, being no longer able to discharge its duties with proper regard to the safety of the public, should be removed. In its place was erected the present handsome stone structure which constitutes one of the best pieces of work carried out by the celebrated Rennie. The work on the structure was commenced in 1824, and it was opened for traffic in 1831. After 22 years of successful service, the great increase in traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, which was due largely to the close proximity of the railway station to the approaches on the Surrey side, led to the consideration of plans for increasing its carrying capacity. From the year 1853 to the present time there has been a constant agitation of the question, which not even the opening of the Tower Bridge, half-a-dozen years ago, served to subdue. The first proposed scheme of enlargement, in which the width of the bridge was to be increased to 83 feet, was abandoned in consequence of Sir Benjamin Baker's opinion that it would be unsafe to extend the present foundations.

The present plan of widening the bridge, which is certain to be carried through, contemplates the lateral expansion of the whole bridge from 53 feet 5 inches to a width of 65 feet. The enlargement will consist of a widening of the footwalks on each side of the bridge. This will be effected by means of granite corbels, or cantilevers, which will be 10 feet in length over all, 13 inches in depth at the outer end, and two feet nine inches in depth on the inner half, which lies within the face of the present bridge, and will be built solidly into the masonry. The imbedded portion is four feet six inches in length. Upon the upper face of these corbels and extending their full length will be bolted a six-inch by three-inch steel tee, and the connection will be re-inforced by a 3-inch by 2½ inch steel angle at the inner end, which is riveted to the T and connected with the main structure of the bridge by long one-inch bolts, which will be carried well down into the masonry. At the outer end a clamp, measuring 12 inches by three inches, and one inch in thickness, will be bolted on the tee, and will extend up and over the inner edge of the cornice. With a view to reducing the total weight on the outer edge of the extended footwalk, the present solid parapet will be removed, and an open balustrade will be substituted. The cost of the entire enlargement is estimated at about $500,000.

A full assortment of

Bouillon Cups and Saucers

In dainty decorations.

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131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Lorberry RED ASH COAL,

Stove and chestnut. Also a fine grade of

WHITE ASH COALS

In sizes to meet the demand.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.
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BOOTS AND SHOES

Men's Enameled Bals.,

Regular $3.50 goods,

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$3.00

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The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

WE CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS SOON,

And make further reductions in prices of all our stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

To close them out at once.

AN OFFER IS WANTED

For about 100 foot of Shelving, Chairs, Showcase, Plate-Glass Mirror and all other Store Fixtures.

No reasonable offer refused for anything in our store; all must go at some price.

NORMAN,

160 Thames Street.

TIME TO LEAVE

Off wearing that old pair of down-at-the heel, cracked as to uppers, battle-scarred as to toes—and get an elegant new pair at Martin's. The new shoes cost so little here in comparison to value, beauty, style, fit and finish that you'll wonder why you didn't discard the veterans long ago.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
237 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Pelham Auction and Storage Rooms,

31 Pelham St., will open for business during the early part of April.

Goods consigned for sale stored free of charge after March 1, 1901. Consignors will receive prompt payments after sales. Buyers will be treated with courtesy. Parties wishing to dispose of household goods or merchandise of any kind will find it to their advantage to consult with Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Room 3, Kinsley Building, over the Aquidneck National Bank.
Telephone call 376.

BROADWAY CASH FISH MARKET,

60 BROADWAY.

Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of

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Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.

EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props.

Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

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THE LAST PHASE, BY LORD ROSEBERY.

A scholarly and sympathetic study of Napoleon by one of the foremost men of our time, at once a brilliant statesman and an earnest student. It deals chiefly with the St. Helena period of Napoleon's career.

"THE TABLE." How to buy food, how to cook it and how to serve it, by Alessandro Filippini.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE ORIENT by Charles A. Conant.

SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS, by Katharine Lee Bates.

THE WORLD'S PAINTERS AND THEIR PICTURES, by Deristle L. Hoyt.

I HAVE ALSO RECEIVED SEVERAL NEW SUBJECTS IN PLATINUM PRINTS.

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R. H. Russell's Edition de Luxe Souvenirs of Great Plays as Presented by Great Players.

Maude Adams in L'Aiglon.
Mary Mannering in Janice Meredith.
Annie Russell in A Royal Family.
John Drew in Richard Carvel.
William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes.
William Faversham in Brother Officers.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

25c. each.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,

Daily News Building.

Telephone 559-3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I will move my place of business from 51 Thames street to 186 Thames street, the store heretofore occupied by John E. McLennan, where I hope to serve my customers and the public as I have done in the past.

H. J. Hass, the Florist.

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.

Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 & 453 THAMES STREET.

SILVERWARE That Wears,

—AT—

GLAZIER'S,

60 SPRING STREET.

LAPPIN'S Special Sale

---ON---

HER MAJESTY'S CORSETS.

We will place on sale this corset, in just the sizes we have on the shelf. No special orders. Our entire stock at $1.49. This corset needs no comment as it is a well-known fact to the world, it never breaks. Our sizes now are broken, but they run from 21 to 36. This corset has always sold for $2.75, all sizes over 30 are sold for $3.50. You may buy any size for

$1.49

Till March 1; after that we will not sell one pair from the last prices as formerly.

We have all other makes as formerly. We will sell any amount to a customer, as we wish to turn this stock into cash.

Ladies' Furnishres.

146 THAMES STREET.